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Flynn Wins Approval; Axis Rounding Up Ships; Keniston Post Confirmed

The World's Day—January 27, 1943

Washington: Senate Group O. K.'s Flynn

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia and the President's personal representative in the Southwest Pacific by a vote of 13 to 10. [Page 11.]

James P. Selvage of Princeton, N. J., former Public Relations for the National Association of Manufacturers, was named publicity director of the Republican National Committee by Harrison E. Spangler, the new National Republican Chairman. Clarence Budington Kelland has been serving as Publicity Director.

A limit of five cans per person was set by the Office of Price Administration as the amount of canned vegetables and fruits which householders could possess without penalty when rationing of canned goods begins. [Page 11.]

Senator Chandler (D) of Kentucky said the Navy informed the Senate Military Committee of plans to have a strength of 2,220,000 by December, 1943, which would make the nation's armed forces total 10,420,000 by the end of this year. [Page 14.]

The permitted monthly mileage of new busses was increased by the Office of Defense Transportation, the limitation for city busses being increased from 2,000 to 3,000 miles a month, and for inter-city busses from 4,000 to 6,000 miles.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers announced the union's international policy committee would meet Feb. 1 to draft wage demands to be given bituminous operators at conferences beginning March 14.

In Europe: Axis Ships Ordered to Black Sea Port

Axis ships in Turkish and Bulgarian ports have been ordered to proceed to Novorossisk, according to a Morocco Radio report. This Black Sea port is the largest from which the Germans could effect a withdrawal of troops if escape through Rostov were cut off.

Regarding U-boat attacks on shipping, Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee said in the House of Commons that it "would not be in the interests of the United Nations" to make a statement about these attacks in an open session of Parliament.

Mobilization of boys from 15 to 19 by the Nazi authorities, in order to release older soldiers for active service, was reported by the Berlin correspondent of an Italian newspaper.

New England: Council Confirms Keniston Post

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Judge David B. Keniston as Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court was unanimously confirmed today by the Executive Council. [Page 2.]

Representative of the Petroleum Administration for War claimed in Washington today that "the fuel oil crisis has been licked on the East Coast," as Boston oil officials assert the situation has never been so bad and is rapidly getting worse. [Pages 2 and 11.]

Subscriptions totaling $2,952,933.03, or 37.9 per cent of goal of $7,800,000, were anounced at noon today as auditors tallied receipts at the second "Dutch Treat" report luncheon of the Greater Boston United War Fund at the Boston City Club. [Page 5.]

Dr. Harry Sagansky and a number of others charged with conducting a lottery in Massachusetts were arraigned in the Suffolk Superior Court today. Following the arraignment Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell appeared before the Boston Municipal Court and had the case continued to Feb. 10. [Page 2.]

National: Increased Work Week Is Proposed

An increased work week and the transfer of civilian production plants to areas with labor surpluses were among the recommendations proposed by the manpower committee of the Council of State Government meeting in Baltimore and unanimously adopted. [Page 8.]

The Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto, completing her second voyage from Lisbon in less than two months, docked at Philadelphia with 43 Americans and 145 European refugees.

Americas: Safe Conduct Denied Nazi Agent

Brazil has refused to grant safe conduct for the return to Germany of Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, Naval Attache in the German Embassy in Buenos Aires and alleged spy ringleader, thus holding up departure from the Argentine capital of the Spanish liner Cabo de Hornos.

The Chilean Government ordered 168 Germans and 74 Japanese suspected of espionage and propagandist activities sent to designated towns as a "preventive" measure following Chile's break with the Axis.

Africa: Roosevelt-Churchill Pledge '43 Action

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and full American and British general staffs held an historic 10-day conference at Casablanca in which 1943 offensive actions were pledged.

Leaders of the two French factions, Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, met at the discussions. A communiqué today from General Giraud's headquarters said "substantial results have been obtained for France."

An unsuccessful assassination attempt has been made against Gen. Auguste Noguès, General Giraud's military deputy, the Paris Radio reported from Tangiers.

Food for civilians in North Africa has been shipped in large quantities, marked "Delivered by the United Nations whose fleets rule the waves," and adorned with red, white and blue labels bearing American, British and French flags.

Australia: Conscription of Women Planned

Conscription of women in Australia for auxiliary services of the Army, Navy, and Airforce is planned soon, according to Prime Minister John Curtin, who stated the defense act would be amended to permit this action.

Orient: 200 Persons Arrested on 'India Day'

India Independence Day celebrations brought about incidents which led to the arrest of 200 persons.

The Japanese Diet will reconvene Jan. 28 resuming its 81st session, postponed because of illness of Premier Hideki Tojo.

Canada: Sault Ste. Marie Steel Workers Return

Steel workers at the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie have returned to work, following the lead of Sydney steel workers who ended their strike yesterday.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

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COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:21 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:33 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 6:22 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:32 a. m.

The President and the Prime Minister: How They Met and What It Signifies

Associated Press; Wide World

Leading Figures at United Nations Conference

Left: Gen. Sir Harold Alexander. Center: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Right. Gen. George C. Marshall.

"Unconditional surrender' of Axis is aim of leaders and chiefs of staff at Casablanca strategy conference—Stalin's duties keep him away—Full aid pledged Russia and China.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the American Headquarters in North Africa

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 27—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in 10 days of consultation here with the highest American and British military commanders have decided on offensive actions for 1943 designed to "keep the initiative in all theaters of the war" and pave the way to ultimate and "unconditional surrender" by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Premier Joseph Stalin was invited to meet with the President and Prime Minister at some point farther east than Casablanca, but the Russian Commander in Chief declined because of the great offensives he is personally directing against retreating Nazi armies.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China was kept advised of the Casablanca negotiations.

French Generals Henri Honoré Giraud and Charles de Gaulle met in a villa on the outskirts of this Moroccan city for the first time since they became central figures in the political tangle from which Casablanca sought to unravel a unified French force.

Mr. Roosevelt, who had flown across 5,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean for the first wartime trip abroad of any United States President, emerged from the conferences in a mood of cheerfulness and good humor. Yet his smiles did not hide a fixed determination to crush the Axis military machine as quickly as possible, and free the world from its dark threats.

Preview of Strategy

Mr. Churchill, also jovial on the surface of his Gibraltar-like persistence, alternated with the President in telling uniformed British and American war correspondents as much as they could tell about these epic war councils.

We met with them in the beautiful garden of a villa on heights overlooking this French Moroccan city. Sitting at their feet in a semicircle on the lawn, we had a preview of the shape of things to come as a result of successful meetings that for the first time had embraced the entire global picture in the presence of nearly every responsible Allied military chief.

While details are necessarily withheld until actions themselves speak, these are the major accomplishments of Casablanca as outlined to us by the President and Prime Minister themselves:

Full Defeat of Axis

1. War plans for 1943 have been settled, taking full advantage of the favorable turn of events at the end of 1942 and designed to make the Axis feel—soon—the weight of new Allied offensives.
2. Peace has been reaffirmed as possible only by the complete military defeat of the Axis powers.
3. United Nations resources are to be "pooled" even more than in the past.
4. Russia and China are to receive increasing military equipment and food up to the maximum capacity of the United States and Britain within their other worldwide commitments.
5. Generals Giraud and de Gaulle in a formal statement announced agreement on the objective of uniting French forces to fight for liberation of the motherland and victory of the United Nations. When photographs were taken, the serious expression of these French Generals contrasted with the puckish good humor of Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill.

"Liberation of France"

Then the Frenchmen walked gravely together into the villa, leaving President Roosevelt to invite newspapermen to gather round for a talk.

General de Gaulle and General Giraud made this joint statement: "We have met. We have talked. We have registered our entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Mr. Stead's colorful account of his flight to Casablanca from Algiers and further details of the historic African press conference will be found on the first page of the second section.

Boston Views On Conference Are Divided

Sharply contrasting reactions to the build-up given to last night's announcement of the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca were expressed today by Bostonians, although, for the most part, everyone agreed that it was "too bad" China and Russia couldn't have been represented at the conference.

After the theatrical advance notices of important announcements to come, the man on the street generally felt a sharp letdown because he had expected so much.

Said one man: "Anyone should expect that the United Nations will fight until the Japs, Germans and Italians surrender completely. That ain't news. I thought sure they were going to tell us the Italians had quit. That would have been worth telling."

On the other hand, men holding responsible executive positions in Massachusetts saw the African rendezvous as one which would bring about "great things," possibly the end of the war in 1943.

Great Possibilities Seen

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said the meeting of Mr. Roosevelt, Britain's Prime Minister, and the two French leaders "goes far to achieving at once the maximum unity of purpose and the pooling of resources to the successful prosecution of the war. The de-Gaulle-Giraud meeting, will, it is hoped, ultimately bring about French solidarity which has great possibilities in achieving an early and decisive victory for the United Nations."

Previous to the public announcement of the actual facts, there had been tremendous build up. Speculation ran the gamut from the unconditional surrender of the Axis to an end of the fuel shortage.

"That announcement tonight on

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Full Strategy Disclosure Only as Allies Hit Axis

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What military plans the President, Mr. Churchill and their joint staffs decided upon at Casablanca during the past two weeks will become known to us only when the Italians, the Germans, and the Japanese feel the weight of United Nations metal as those plans go into effect.

Thus the biggest news of the momentous meeting cannot be written today and will be written only piecemeal during the year. We must be content for the moment with the three most significant indications of the official communiqué. Those were that:

1. The new battle plans are based on the "markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942."
2. They represented "complete agreement" between the British and American delegations, and
3. Both Joseph Stalin in Russia and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China were not only informed of the outcome of the discussions, but they were kept informed of the progress of the discussions as they progressed, and "communications" were received from them during their course.

The justifiable assumptions from these disclosures are that the Allied military forces now have sufficient control of the world initiative to permit their High Command to make positive, definite, and detailed plans for the next phase of the war and that these plans for the first time are truly global in character because they have taken into account to the utmost the interests of all of the four great powers associated in the prosecution of the war.

For any light beyond this general outline one must turn to the known facts about the military situation as of the present and to a reasonable analysis of what is desired and of means to the achievement of those desires.

The broad basis of the plans for the 1943 campaign was the fact that as of today the war is moving perceptibly towards the conclusion of its second major phase.

The first phase was that of delaying retreats to positions which could be held.

The second is the attritional stage in which the enemy is being held and injured as much as possible while forces are organized and deployed for major counteroffensives.

The third and final phase will be the phase of the real counteroffensives.

However, it cannot move from the attritional into the Allied

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Text of Casablanca conference communiqué: Page 7.

Highlanders Led British Into Tripoli

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Eighth Army

IN TRIPOLI, Jan. 23, Delayed—In the early hours before dawn this morning Highlanders won a race into Tripoli. They came swiftly along the coast road from Homs, 65 miles east of Tripoli, while another column, comprising the main armored force, came up from the south.

The race was nearly neck and neck and the column from the south might have arrived first if it had not encountered considerable Axis rearguard action and an antitank ditch outside Castel Benito, the airfield some 16 miles from Tripoli.

Sidewalks Lined

This enemy force, which manned a small fortified line with antitank ditches and pill boxes apparently was left to cover demolitions at the field, which was one of the largest enemy bases and also to enable the remaining tanks of the Afrika Korps to withdraw to the west.

Tripoli itself shows signs of considerable battering from the air, but has suffered far less severely than Bengasi. Most of the houses still are occupied, only a small proportion of the civilian population having been evacuated.

As British tanks rumbled into the town this morning, the sidewalks were lined by a motley throng that evinced no signs of hostility. Many, mostly Arabs and Jews, actually cheered and made the V sign.

The Italian administration, headed by the Vice Governor of Tripolitania, remained behind. The local police were patrolling streets,

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Broad Peace Plans Develop At Casablanca

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The White House today strongly hinted that more news of events already completed or more developments growing out of President Roosevelt's war trip outside the country would be soon forthcoming.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, who remained at his post in Washington, said this morning that "So far as it can be told at present, the story is complete," but added significantly: "Subsequent chapters undoubtedly will be written as events unfold."

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Information reached this Capital today that, quite apart from its secret military decisions, the Casablanca conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill marked a broadening of the base of Allied prosecution of the war and a beginning of United Nations' preparation for the peace.

The full scope of these developments remains to be disclosed but it is already reliably learned that arrangements both for the future conduct of the war and the future organization of the peace went well beyond the formal disclosures of the official communiqué.

These arrangements remain to be completed in Moscow and Chung-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Scene of Allied Conference on War Strategy

Associated Press

Military Review at Casablanca, French Morocco

During a recent celebration, United States soldiers passed in review before officers and dignitaries as natives of the city watched from the sidewalks and rooftops. Above: American planes roared, and the French Tricolor waved from city buildings. The next step must be the agreement of leaders on the terms upon which all elements of the French may be consolidated for freedom from the Axis.

Only 12,000 Nazi Soldiers Still Fighting at Stalingrad

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

All but 12,000 of the German Sixth Army that once fought its way into the streets of Stalingrad have been wiped out or taken prisoner and the three main railroads radiating out from the center—to the north, the Caucasus and the west—have been freed from enemy control.

The completeness of the disaster to the 220,000 troops virtually is conceded in Berlin where the Nazi propaganda has given out that all the remaining troops at Stalingrad may lose their lives. However, some of the German commanding officers were reported by the Russians to have escaped from the trap by plane after refusing a Russian demand for surrender. The Russians state that the Stalingrad operations are expected to end in two or three days. One regiment, the 534th, was announced to have surrendered en masse. The Russian commander credited with this notable victory is Col. Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky.

While the Churchill-Roosevelt talks have been in progress, the situation in Tunisia has remained practically unchanged. The temporary setback by which General Eisenhower's troops had to give way to a German southward thrust through the Ousseltia Valley, nearly 70 miles south of Tunis, appears to have been checked. If the Germans intended to open a way through which Marshal Rommel could enter Tunisia from the south, the plan appears to have been blocked. The Germans still hold a narrow strip of territory along the coast—the Tunisian "waistband"—but this is vulnerable to any attack the Allies may be planning eastward across the middle of Tunisia.

It is assumed that the bulk of Marshal Rommel's force, retreating before the British Eighth Army, already has crossed the border from Tripoli into Tunisia, with General Montgomery's men in contact with the rearguard. Some of Marshal Rommel's army was re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Grew Warns of the Danger Of Letting Japanese 'Dig In'

A train pulled out of South Station and headed toward Washington at a very late hour last night carrying the man who has, undoubtedly, done more than any other single person to impress Americans with the hard fight they have on their hands to defeat the Japanese military machine.

He was Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, whose face became intermittently sober at the mere mention of the possibility of Japan being allowed the time to intrench itself in conquered territory and then flushed at the opportunities facing the youth of today in building a better world to live in.

Last night he gave the degree convocation address at Tufts College. Tonight he will be in Washington laying plans for a lecture tour of most of the large southern cities. There his plans leave off for the moment, although in unofficial circles he is being mentioned as potential timber for any one of several diplomatic posts now open.

He didn't care to comment on general predictions from varied sources of a United Nations victory in 1943. In more than 100 speeches since arriving from Japan in the United States last August he has vigorously emphasized a long, hard road to Tokyo.

Postwar Plans

Asked if he would comment on postwar plans for dealing with Japan, Mr. Grew's face became even more sober as he replied in the negative. He reiterated that America's efforts at present should be concentrated upon achieving complete victory, although he implied that considerable attention is now being directed to postwar problems.

His purpose since returning to America has been, he said, "to give the American people a clearer conception of problems we face in defeating Japan's military machine," which, he said, is only one important phase of the global war in which America is engaged

He held out no promise to the younger generation of any immediate prospect of return to the gracious living of olden days. Yet he did not ignore the outlook of the many years ahead which held out opportunities for youth to work for a better world.

Commenting upon the type of people Americans are facing in their war with Japan, Mr. Grew mentioned a grueling test of Japanese soldiers which an American officer was privileged to witness just prior to the war. At the end of a period of harsh training, the commanding officer, instead of allowing his soldiers to rest, sent them out to take up defense positions and on patrol. Astonished at this treatment, the American asked why the troops were not allowed to rest.

Know How to Sleep

"They know how to sleep already," was the Japanese reply. "I am training them to keep awake."

The visitor warned against allowing Japan to dig in too deeply within territories conquered by it before an all out offensive to throw them back. He warned, too, against the fallacious prewar thinking which still widely persists, he said, that the Japanese are incapable of launching a powerful offensive against our very shores.

At Tufts College last night, Mr. Grew warned against the "overweening ambition of the Japanese eventually to invade and to conquer these United States. Fantastic as it may seem to Americans, it is not fantastic to the Japanese. What worries me in the attitude of our fellow countrymen is first the utterly fallacious pre-war thinking which still widely persists to the effect that the Japanese, a race of little men, good copyists but poor inventors, are incapable of developing such power as could ever seriously threaten our home shores."

"Second, I am worried by the reaction of our people to the current successes of our heroic fighting men in the Solomons and New Guinea, for after each hard-won victory the spirits of our people soar. Moral stimulation is good but moral complacency is the most dangerous habit of mind we can develop.

"One thing is certain. If we should allow the Japanese to dig in permanently in the far-flung areas now occupied, if we should allow them to consolidate their ill-gotten gains it would be only a question of time before they attempted the conquest of American territory nearer home."

USO Entertains Servicemen Away From Home

By a Staff Photographer

Variety of Places for Play or Rest

Upper left: Roy Christoffel, seaman first class from Chicago, rambles over the keys of the piano at the USO Center across from the South Station on Atlantic Avenue, while other sailors and a junior hostess, Laura Bingham of Boston, hum, sing, or stomp. Upper right shows Private Donald P. Mulholland of Modoc, Ill., debating over what to tell the folks at home about life in the Air Forces, as he takes advantage of writing facilities at the Center opposite North Station. In lower left Capt. William Guthman of Morristown, Vt., relaxes for some small-ball bowling at the Young Men's Christian Association on Huntington Avenue; and lower right shows a room at the Huntington "Y" which is typical of the overnight accommodations available on shore leave for the likes of bearded Bruno Prady of Claridge, Pa., water tender second class (left), and Howard Stirrat of St. Louis, Mo., water tender first class, who sprouted their facial growth in two weeks at sea.

Servicemen in Boston Find Free Entertainment Galore

Khaki whirling with khaki, olive green against civilian frills, and seagoaing blues in friendly contest—these are the colorful scenes any day or night at the 17 recreational centers where the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee offers perhaps more free entertainment than most servicewomen ever paid for.

Khaki-clad soldiers dance with khaki-clad Waacs every night at one or all of the main centers. Marines vie with civilian hostesses over checkers or even chess. Sailors, Coast Guardsmen and members of the merchant-marine play pool or ping-pong, both free for the asking.

Every night in the week and almost every afternoon there's a big selection of places to go and things to do, and if a serviceman or servicewoman is lonely, it can hardly be the fault of citizens in the Boston area. In their first year of sponsorship of various programs they recorded more than 2,000,000 visits, with the average well over 200,000 a month now.

A short year ago the USO Committee, one of the largest United War Fund agencies, embraced but three service clubs and gave financial support to six peacetime organizations. Today there are five committee service centers and 12 affiliates, most of which receive some financial aid from the Committee.

USO Label

Although the Committee is local and independent, the USO label, for United Service Organizations, was appended in the latter part of last year to help coax funds.

National publicity about the USO had become synonymous in the public thought with service recreation, explains Mrs. Barbara Brooks Walker as USO Publicity Chairman, so it was decided to use the term here, even though the national organization under that label originally was set up to serve in areas with 100,000 or less population.

"The Boston Servicemen's Committee is independent financially and legally from the national organization," she says. "A large portion of the United War Fund's quota, however, goes to the national USO. Local citizens therefore can share in making a donation toward the recreation of their sons who are stationed elsewhere in the United States."

The appeal in Greater Boston, she points out, supports not only the 17 centers indicated, but also 52 Boston agencies and servicemen's activities in 48 communities of Greater Boston.

7,000 Junior Hostesses

A year ago there were 500 junior hostesses registered for dances and parties. So great has been the increase of uniformed men that now there are 7,000. They are checked as to references and are fingerprinted and photographed as a protection to the armed forces.

The Dance Committee runs a minimum of six dances weekly, in addition to the nightly service-club parties, and at least one large formal dance monthly at a local hotel. Hostesses are sent out frequently to the Boston Harbor forts and outposts for dances, socials, and "sings" where men are stationed.

The Extension Service Committee, which provides entertainment for these outposts, has sent over 1,000 movies and vaudeville shows to amuse some 84,000 servicemen who cannot come to town. The stationery, books, and magazines distributed through this subcommittee run into astronomical figures.

Athletic, musical, and game supplies as well as furniture for day rooms in distant outposts and bases have been supplied in quantity through the co-operation of the Citizen's Committee.

Original Clubs

The three original clubs were the North Station Club, the South Station Club—now the Atlantic Service Club—and the South End Club for Negro Servicemen. The popular Buddies Club on Boston Common opened in May, and the adjacent Bay State Club was built in November to enlarge facilities there.

Other service clubs came into being in rapid succession. The Women's City Club established the Esplanade Club on the Charles River shore. It is housed during the winter at the Boston Art Club. In August, the Seamen's Club became another affiliate, and in September, a third affiliate, run by the Council of Churches, was opened near St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Officers' Club, another affiliate, moved in October to the spacious mansion at 12 Arlington Street.

Independent financially, but listed as affiliates, are the Red Shield Club, run by the Salvation Army, which was opened in October, and by the Christian Science Servicemen's Center at 80 Boylston Street; which followed it shortly.

Peacetime organizations now doing work for servicemen, which also receive some financial support through the big committee include: the Soldiers and Sailors' Club, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, and the Y. M. C. A.'s of Bostotn, Charlestown and Cambridge.

Home Hospitality

"Home Hospitality," through which men are sent to private homes which offer dinners, weekend rests and parties, placed more than 14,000 men in this manner last year. This figure includes the picnics and swims during the summer months.

Among the regular free services provided at most clubs are: sewing and repairing uniforms, showers and shaving equipment, portrait sketching, legal and insurance advice. Information personnel believe they could compete with the Quiz Kids, Mrs. Walker says. Everyday questions range from the usual ones about city directions and locating people to requests to write love letters, cut finger nails, and even provide a wild horse for riding.

This large and varied enterprise is manned by a staff of 48 paid workers and thousands of public-spirited and patriotic volunteers.

As the armed forces get larger, even more entertainment will be provided, it is expected. At the moment, one of the big things on the calendar is the welcoming of the Waves and Spars, Navy and Coast Guard auxiliaries beginning to invade the Boston area.

Pay Rise for Special Justices Opposed by Taxpayers Group

Opposition to increases in pay or pensions of Special Justices of the District Court was recorded today by the Massachusetts Taxpayers Associations at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

The hearing was on bills filed providing for pensions for Special Justices who have served not less than 2,000 days and on a special report by the Committee on Judiciary recommending that Special Justices be paid at the rate of $20 per day, other than at he daily rate paid Presiding Justices.

Thomas Joyce, representing the Taxpayers Associations, said he agreed that the Justices are underpaid, but maintained that no change should be made in their salaries or pensions until the whole District Court system is reorganized.

"If the number of District Courts and Special Justices were reduced, we would favor increasing the solory of Special Justices," he said. The proposed increases in salary and pensions, Mr. Joyce said, would only delay the much needed reforms in the District Courts.

Election of judicial officers would take those offices out of politics, Thomas E. Wilkinson, representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Elections, he said, secure other competent officials, and he added he knew of no reason why elected judges should not be just as competent.

Inventory

Clearance

Women's Shoes

4.95
Usually 5.95 to 7.95

5.95
Usually 8.95 to 12.95

7.95
Usually 9.95 to 12.95

★ *Not all sizes in all styles and colors*
Some intermediate markdowns taken.

All 4.95 shoes found on our third floor

Thayer McNeil
QUALITY SINCE 1881

47 Temple Place, Boston, & Wellesley Sq.

Keniston's Appointment Is Confirmed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Judge David B. Keniston as Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court was unanimously confirmed today by the Executive Council.

Observers on Beacon Hill saw in the Council's vote a rebuff to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, who last week took sharp issue with the Governor's selection.

Following the announcement of Judge Keniston's nomination last Wednesday, the Attorney General made public a letter he had sent to the Governor recommending Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, who had served on the Municipal Bench for 18 years.

"Criminal syndicates in Boston," Mr. Bushnell wrote to the Governor, "will be greatly pleased if once again Judge Zottoli is passed over for appointment as Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court."

Governor Saltonstall commented, "the responsibility for appointments is mine, and I assume that responsibility."

The Chief Executive also expressed surprise that the Attorney General should make public his recommendations for a judicial appointment, saying he considered such matters confidential.

Mr. Bushnell issued a second statement later in which he said, "too much confidential conduct of some of the public's business had resulted in allowing present conditions to exist." He said he felt it was his duty to reserve the right to make public comment as a means of informing citizens of Massachusetts on certain affairs.

Judge Keniston was sworn in shortly after noon in the Executive Chamber. In the absence of Governor Saltonstall the oath was administered by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

The newly appointed Chief Justice said he was very pleased to receive the appointment, and hoped he could fill the office as well as his predecessors.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Flemish Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Paul Bregor, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A lecture on "Russian Music, Old and New," will be given by Nicolas Slonimsky in the Charles Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at Granby Street. Open to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Sagansky and 27 Others Plead Not Guilty on Lottery Charges

After arraignment today on charges of operating an "illegal" lottery, Dr. Harry Sagansky and 27 of 29 others, who were indicted yesterday, pleaded not guilty in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court and were released on bail, with their counsel given until next Monday to make "dilatory pleas."

Dr. Sagansky, named by Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell as head of a criminal syndicate involved in number-pool and horse-race betting, manwhile had his case in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, where he was jointly indicted with J. J. Carrigan Jr., for bribery, also set for next Monday.

Late yesterday the Suffolk County Grand Jury, meeting on less than 24 hours' notice, returned 140 indictments charging Dr. Sagansky and 29 men and women with operating a "fictitious lottery."

Dr. Sagansky and 23 of the 29 others already had been arraigned in Municipal Court on similar charges following the spectacular raid of Jan. 12 by Mr. Bushnell and State Police.

Just as prosecution of Dr. Sagansky in Middlesex County was expedited by obtaining indictments after arrests on warrants, Suffolk prosecution also is enabling the case to start in Superior Court, rather than at the lower level.

After the arraignment, Mr. Bushnell's assistants obtained a continuance of the Municipal Court case until Feb. 10, when it will be dropped, court house observers predicted. Bail there was released and applied in Superior Court to give liberty to those who had already posted bail.

Of the six new henchmen indicted, four appeared and were released on bail.

Counsel for the fifth, Harry Portney, promised his client would appear, tomorrow. The sixth, Harry Goodsnyder, was not represented.

Under a State law nearly a century old, which made legal any lotery approved by the Legislature, the prosecution is seeking to have the defendants proce that their alleged lottery was approved by the Massachusetts General Court. Failing, those convicted would face a mandatory State term of three years for each offense.

In Middlesex, District Attorney Robert Bradford added the following points in a bill of particulars gained by the defense

"That the gift and gratuity alleged to have been given, offered, and promised" to three Malden aldermen "was money and other property."

"That the manner or respect in which it is alleged the defendants intended to influence the act, vote, and opinion, decision and judgment" of the aldermen, "was by offering and promising money and other property."

"That the matter, question, cause and proceedings which was then pending and might by law be brought before" the aldermen in their official capacity, "upon which it is alleged that the defendants intended to influence the act, vote, opinion, decision and judgment" of the aldermen "was election of a chairman of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Malden."

"That the speech, work, service" in return for the bribe was the "advancement of the candidacy of a man favored by the defendants for the position of chairman of the Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Bradford explained that State law gives the right to defendants to ask for a "bill of particulars" beyond what may appear in the indictments.

"These particulars," he said, "may only be a reasonable knowledge of the nature of the crime for which they are charged. The prosecution is not required to give a resume of the evidence to be presented at the trial. Thus we feel we have complied with all legal requirements, without divulging further evidence."

The State brought Catherine Cremens before the Suffolk Jury yesterday in the hope that she would prove a star witness but when asked to testify she flatly refused. She was one of the persons arrested in the Jan. 12 raids and was charged with minor offenses. Because of her refusal to testify she now faces charges as serious as the others.

Other witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury were State policemen and detectives.

Anti-Vivisection Society Reports Favorable Year

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society had next to its largest gain in membership last year and received a larger income from its membership than in any previous year, George R. Farnum, its President, said today following the society's annual meeting here.

Mr. Farnum, who is a Boston lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was re-elected for an eighth term.

He called the growth of the society during wartime especially gratifying, as all good causes have now to take their reasonably subordinate place relative to the war. The society's magazine, Living Tissue, which has reached a distribution of 45,000 a year, he said, has become one of the outstanding humane publications of the country.

All officers and directors were re-elected except for one resignation, and George W. Alexander of Boston was named as the new director.

Middlesex Club's Dinner Postponed

The traditional Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club, usually held on Feb. 12, has been postponed this year it is announced by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, President of the Club.

Postponement was voted by the Club because of food rationing, transportation difficulties, and general wartime conditions, General Needham said. Decision not to hold the affair was approved by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other leaders of the Republican Party.

Boston Views On Parley Are Divided

Continued from Page 1

the radio," an apartment house janitor predicted as he turned on his set shortly before the broadcast, "is that there's a revolution on in Germany—they're all fighting among themselves."

Other comments were:

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin: "Lovers of liberty the world over will take a measure of inspiration from the visit of President Roosevelt to the North African battlefield that will mean much in the days and months immediately ahead. Here in the United States it will be an uplift to our morale that will be climaxed in a victory that may not be as far distant as some presume.

"The President has performed a gigantic task in bringing about unification of the Allied command and in laying the foundaton upon which our structure to victory will be built. He did it the direct way. He did it with courage and with a singleness of purpose that will thrill the world.

"I know that I share with other Americans and with men who love freedom everywhere the fervent hope that the President never will find it necessary to jeopardize himself again by a similar bold move. We need him. The world needs him. His leadership today is the keystone upon which the hopes of a free world are built."

Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Civic League: "My hope is that this will result in the straightening out of the French situation between de Gaulle and Giraud. I do think it unfortunate that Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek could not be there, too, and I hope they were well represented so that it wasn't just England and the United States again."

A Brighton housewife: "I think it's all very fine, but it's too bad since Roosevelt took the trouble to go to Africa, Stalin couldn't meet him there. We don't know whether it's important until we see some results. They've met before."

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches: "The meeting of the official representatives of America and Britain in Africa has great timeliness and value. It will undoubtedly strengthen the morale of the civilian and military forces of the Allied nations. I wish it had been possible for Russia and China to have their leaders a part of the conference."

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Massachusetts State President, Daughters of the American Revolution: "I thought it was very fine that the nations had come together and were working together. It was very encouraging to me. We were told it was going to be a big piece of news and of course the fact that our President had been flown safely there and back was quite a feat for our American aviators. We hope it will be consummated to the full. I am glad that the French have apparently come together. It seemed to me that the conference straightened out a great many difficulties. We should go ahead now."

Boston Milk Distributors Meet to Discuss Economies

In line with the national program of the Department of Agriculture to maintain milk production, avoid milk rationing, maintain present retail prices, and to economize in the use of strategic materials and manpower, distributors of milk in the Boston Market met this afternoon to consider economies in city distribution.

Called together by Samuel W. Tator, Market Administrator in the Greater Boston area, the distributors split into separate groups to consider the various phases of milk distribution. The meetings will continue through Friday, and are part of a program to permit price increases to dairy farmers without increasing permanently the price to consumers to the same extent.

In addition to discussing the necessary economies, distributors will appoint committees to represent each group in working out the details of the program to be followed.

Meantime, on the country end, reorganization of the transportation of milk to assembly plants is under way. In Vermont, County Farm Transportation Committees, which were organized under the U. S. D. A. War Board, are holding meetings to determine the source of milk supply for each of the country assembly plants left in operation under the proposed plan of plant consolidation.

Yesterday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was asked to order the State Department of Public Health to make an immediate investigation of complaints concerning what was termed the "inferior condition of milk, cheese, cream, and butter."

The request was made by Representative Charles Kaplan (D), and Charles Miller (D), both of Boston, who said in a letter to the Governor that while they realized war needs had created shortages, they felt that "producers have no right to profiteer by lowering the quality."

From the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture came figures today indicating that the rate of milk production per cow in New England had dropped to 14.3 pounds on Jan. 1, the lowest for a Jan. 1 since 1939.

The figure, based on reports of New England dairymen, compares with 15.1 pounds per cow last year, and 14.3 per cow for the 10-year (1932-1941) average.

The report added that unusually cold weather "has doubtless been a factor in delaying the usual season upturn in milk production per cow this winter."

Crew of Trawler Pockets $586 Each For Nine-Day Trip

Earnings of $65 a day for each of the 17 men in the crew of the beam trawler William J. O'Brien on a nine-day trip to Georges Bank, became known at the Boston Fish Pier today. The big return was due to high prices for fish which resulted in the catch on that voyage bringing nearly $22,000, a record for gross earnings for a single trip.

After expenses had been deducted and adjustments made, each of the men received about $586 for the nine days. This craft has already stocked close to $39,000 in two trips thus far in 1943, with each man's share figured at close to $1,040, according to Fish Pier statisticians.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow. Continued cold tonight; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Continued cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Continued cold tonight with light snow in east portion. Moderate snow Cape Cod region.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Light snow. Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:13 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Thursday, 4:41 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

French Exchange of Views On Terms to Continue

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The lack of concrete details in the announced agreement between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud at Casablanca was taken in political circles here today as meaning that the meeting had failed to bridge the fundamental differences between them, but the French National Committee announced the "exchanges of views" would be continued.

In a statement issued after a meeting with General de Gaulle on his return, the Committee said that it had been decided at the Casablanca conference that "the necessary liaisons should be established immediately."

The conversations took into account the "new situation" in French North and West Africa, the Committee said, and then it added:

"Exchanges of views on this subject will be continued. Complete union of empire and armed forces in conjunction with the movement of resistance in France, to be accomplished under conditions consonant with the will and dignity of the French people, remains the immutable aim of General de Gaulle and the National Committee."

Since there was no evidence of achievement either of political fusion or a working military agreement at Casablanca, political sources said it appeared that each group would retain its separate status, working together as allies beneath the broad umbrella of British-American sponsorship, but without any coincidence of political views.

Status Remains Unchanged

General De Gaulle will continue to direct the Fighting French and preside at his National Council, and General Giraud will remain head of the North African forces and civil administration, they said.

It was understood on good authority that Generals De Gaulle and Giraud will exchange representatives, each having practically the status of an ambassador to create a liaison.

It was considered likely that Gen. Georges Catroux, who is rated as the best diplomat of the Fighting French, would be sent to North Africa as General De Gaulle's representative.

General De Gaulle was understood to have made a full report on the North African conference to the National Council in a session lasting the entire afternoon yesterday.

General De Gaulle has consistently declared he would never compromise on any of three principles which he considers prerequisite to unification of all French forces outside France:

Repudiation of the Vichy regime, reaffirmation that the French Republic has never ceased to exist, and organization of a temporary provisional French Government based on the laws of the French Republic.

French to Decide

He was believed to have adhered to this position at the conference. General Giraud's adoption of General de Gaulle's principles would mean the immediate dismissal of such officials as Marcel Peyrouton, newly appointed pro-Vichy Governor General of Algiers, and Gen. Auguste Nogues and Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson, respectively, Vichyite Resident in Morocco and Governor General of French West Africa.

Since there is no indication that these and other members of General Giraud's administration will be removed, it is assumed that General Giraud declined to meet General de Gaule's terms.

It was understood that representatives of the American and British Governments left the solution of these questions entirely in the hands of the two French leaders, after the Anglo-American views on them had first been clearly delineated at a full session. Thereafter the two Generals met privately, for the United States' and Britain's problem was mainly military.

The cleavages between the French leaders were mainly political. They issued a statement stressing only their declaration that the destruction of the Axis was their common goal.

General de Gaulle himself issued a statement that he was "honored and happy to meet President Roosevelt in Africa."

The statement continued: "His (the President's) friendship for France is a particularly comforting factor in the struggle which the French people are waging against the enemy within and without its territory. It is an equal satisfaction to me to have been able to renew conversations on this occasion with the British Prime Minister."

French Leaders Who Exchanged Views

Howard Coster, London; Associated Press

Gen. Charles de Gaulle — Gen. Henri Giraud

They met at the historic Casablanca conference and agreed that all Frenchmen must join forces to effect the liberation of France in the free world which is to come.

President Surprised Troops Lined Up in French Morocco

By Walter Logan

Representing American Newspaper Correspondents in North Africa

CASABLANCA, Jan. 21. Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt, the first American Chief Executive to leave the United States in wartime and the first to fly the Atlantic, today inspected American troops in French Morocco, surprising them by his presence and leaving their faces wreathed in smiles.

The President reviewed the troops from a jeep driven by Staff Sergeant Oran Lass of Kansas City, Mo., who was the produest soldier in the U. S. Army but maintained an air of impeccable dignity throughout.

In the jeep with the President were Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the U. S. Fiftn Army; Charles Fredericks, the President's personal bodyguard, and the general officer commanding during the inspection of the troops.

Unaware

The soldiers reviewed had been entirely unaware of the President's presence in Africa, and confessed later that they had assumed when they rehearsed yesterday for the affair that the party would be "another bunch of brass hats."

Standing rigidly at attention and unable to look in the direction from which the President was coming, each was surprised in turn as Mr. Rocsevelt's jeep drew opposite him.

Eyes literally popped as the President and Commander-in-Chief passed only six feet away in front of the men with a big smile on his face. Few soldiers were able to wipe off their own smiles of pleasure.

The Presidential convoy formed at 9:30 a. m., skirted Casablanca and drove directly to the review area, some miles north.

The convoy consisted of official limousines, armored scout cars with 50-caliber machine guns, and weapons carriers bearing official Signal Corps photographers. It was preceded and followed by military police on motorcycles.

Air Umbrella

The convoy drove by the airport where scores of fighters took off to form a vast umbrella overhead throughout the day. The Persident, wearing a gray felt hat, a gray suit with a white pin stripe, and white pullover sweater, rode the limousine of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa.

The morning was chilly and somewhat cloudy when the party started, but the warm African sun shone brightly as the convoy sped around winding roads through the hills. Soldiers, not knowing whom they guarded, were stationed along the road at regular intervals.

The President occasionally laughed and joked with the generals accompanying him, several times he spoke to the men. Mostly he appeared deadly serious.

Hat Blew Off

The reviewing party passed into an open field swept by brisk winds, the President laughed when his hat blew off. It was caught by General Clark.

Mess Sergeant Joseph Baer, from Sharon, Wis., had a field kitchen set up near 20 small tables with folding chairs. The President opened and inspected "K" concentrated emergency rations. Then he was introduced to 50 representative men and officers who were decorated with Silver Stars and Purple Hearts for their part in the initial occupation.

Sergeant Baer served a typical infantry field lunch of ham, green beans, sweet potatoes, coffee, bread liberally spread with butter; mixed fruit and strawberry preserves.

The President, with the others, ate from a new mess kit.

During the meal a band from the Engineers played the President's favorite tunes.

Among the photographers at the review from Tunisia was Corporal Robert Hopkins, who saw his father for the first time in months.

The convoy proceeded to Port Lyautey, the scene of the hardest fighting in the North African landings. It paused in front of the colorful Kasbah Mehdia, the 400-year-old Portuguese fort around which hand-to-hand fighting raged for three days.

The President's limousine stopped in front of the neat cemetery alongside the Kasbah, adjoining the ancient French cemetery, where he laid a wreath at the foot of the flagpole. The cemetery, bearing a sign, "U. S. Military Cemetery," in English, French and Arabic, is bounded by a white picket fence and the graves of officers and men bear white crosses.

The President paused on a ridge overlooking the Atlantic beaches and valley where a tank battle had raged. Col. Frederick de Rohan, Washington, explained the operation which had taken place there.

The convoy returned to Casablanca, 108 miles away, through a drizzling rain.

Steps to French Unity Seen Despite Gaps in Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The official Casablanca report on the negotiations toward French harmony is remrakable for glittering generalities rather than for definite remedial steps.

However, it is understood on good authority that real progress was made and that concrete steps are to be expected shortly which will come at least part way up to the hopes which are aroused by the fact that Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle did actually sit down in the same room together.

Whether there will be a formal merging of the Fighting French organization with the forces under General Giraud's command in North Africa is uncertain and it may be that such a millennial achievement is beyond hope at this time, considering the heritage of bitterness which events of recent years in France itself plus the latest friction over Admiral Jean Darlan and Marcel Peyrouton have left.

However, General de Gaulle and General Giraud were brought together in Africa under the aegis of two such astute politicians as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill only to have them agree to continue to disagree.

Wide Gaps to Fill

The official communiqué in themselves are obviously a disappointment to all who hope for an early solution of the internal French disharmonies which have so complicated the problem of restoring France as a real fighting member of the allied forces.

The Roosevelt-Churchill communiqué merely records that they succeeded in arranging a meeting between the two French leaders. And communiqué of the latter, in a curious parody on Julius Caesar's "Veni, vidi, vici—"We have met. We have talked. We have registered agreement . . ."—only claims that an agreement was reached "on the end to be achieved."

However, this was apparently due as much to the fact that the French negotiations were still in progress when the President and the Prime Minister left Casablanca as to the inherent difficulties of the problem. It is known that a full program both for improvement of relations between the French groups, and for concessions to critics of the American diplomat approach was in existence before the meeting took place.

That program called for a minimum achievement of French unification in military affairs. It aimed also at some political merging, recognizing, however, that this was more difficult of attainment. It also involved the dispatch of a new American diplomatic representative who would take the political responsibility off of the shoulders of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and leave him free to concentrate on his military problems.

Points of Importance

These are points of real importance both to Mr. Roosevelt and to Mr. Churchill. Both of them must try to end a French disagreement which retards French military collaboration, which has aroused British public opinion against American diplomatic policy and which gave evidence of driving a wedge between the British Foreign Office in the American State Department.

It can be assumed with confidence that the American and British leadership was determined to do all in its power to help solve the problem.

At least President Roosevelt will return to Washington with a degree of factual information which no one else in the American Capital can possibly possess on the true situation in the uneasy area. He will no doubt know whether it is true, as the Fighting French allege and the State Department has denied, that large numbers of Fighting French are still in jail in Algiers and Morocco because they are Fighting French.

Diplomatic Questions

He will no doubt know how much unreasonable delay there has been in the repeal of Vichy laws and whether it was Robert Murphy, American Minister in Algiers, who initiated the plan to transport Marcel Peyrouton from Argentina to Algiers, as many people charge, or General Giraud who demanded him despite protests, as the State Department has intimated.

These are all points in dispute between protagonists of the two sides in the controversy which has arisen over French African policy. Facts have been alleged by both, but the facts do not appear to have been proved by either to the complete satisfaction of the disinterested.

The real facts have never been passed through the mist of censorship and factional propaganda which has clouded everything which has happened in Africa since the moment of landing.

That both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will carry as good facts as can possibly be obtained back to their respective Capitals is perhaps the best reason derivable from the conference for expecting that it will be followed by a resolution of the political problems which have dogged General Eisenhower's footsteps from the moment he landed in Africa.

First President to Leave U. S. in War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — President Roosevelt, who has traveled farther and broken more precedents than any other American Chief Executive, added to both of these records by his flying trip to Africa.

It was the first time a President in office ever had flown.

It was the first time a President ever had set foot on foreign soil in wartime.

Even the peacetime wanderings of Presidents in the past have sometimes aroused a furore over their constitutionality.

And when President Wilson prepared to leave for the Paris Peace Conference in December, 1918, some Congressmen contended he would automatically forfeit the Presidency forever. A Congressional quarrel over whether a President abroad would "lose the American point of view" and endanger the security of the Nation was still raging when Wilson sailed for Brest.

A tradition, if it can be called one, against a President's leaving the country stemmed from an act of the same man whose anti-third-term remarks were widely quoted in support of another tradition Mr. Roosevelt broke.

"Allen" Rhode Island

George Washington once made a trip to New England before Rhode Island had accepted the new Federal Constitution. According to the reports of the times, Washington carefully avoided stepping over the line on to Rhode Island soil—and in his studious effort to prevent repercussions at the moment, inadvertently caused plenty later.

Most of them came to a head before Wilson made his first trip to Europe at the close of the last war.

President Taft visited Canada and conferred with President Diaz of Mexico during his Administration. However, there was some difference of opinion as to whether he actually went into Mexico or met Diaz on the international bridge at El Paso, Texas.

In 1901, President McKinley had strengthened the tradition by reportedly refusing even to step on the international bridge over the Rio Grande when he wanted to meet Diaz.

At the risk of a roar of disapproval, President Harrison ventured as far as the middle line of the international boundary, but he did not cross it.

President Cleveland sailed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States once on a fishing trip off Cape Hatteras, and Taft also went to the Panama Canal Zone—but both promptly faced protesting storms and charges that their jaunts were unconstitutional and violations of the principles of stay-at-home tradition.

None, however, had ventured so far afield as Europe and when Wilson announced plans to cross the Atlantic, the storm broke.

Presidency Vacated?

Republican Senators swore it would be unconstitutional . . . that the President's office would be vacant during his stay on foreign soil . . . that the Vice-President not only would be President temporarily, but also should hold the office until the next election in 1920, on the theory that such a trip would permanently forfeit all Presidential powers.

A House resolution was offered calling upon Vice-President Marshall to assume the Presidency and some said the President's departure would weaken the Nation's legislative arm by removing the legal veto power and giving Congress too much authority.

State Supreme Court rulings were cited to the effect that Lieutenant-Governors automatically became Governors in the latter's absences, and this was said to be true of the Federal Government.

One Senator said that "the whole American atmosphere that ought to surround the President" at all times would be lost while he was abroad, and that the effects of the European influence might endanger the Nation's security.

Nevertheless, Wilson went—not once, but twice—and visited in many European capitals, including London.

Since then, in outdistancing his strenuous cousin "T. R." and the much-traveled Taft, Mr. Roosevelt has journeyed some quarter of a million miles, including a 13,298-mile jaunt to Buenos Aires in 1936 to attend the Inter-American Peace Conference, and a quick trip to Canada in August, 1938. In addition, he has spent more time at sea than any other President.

But even he had not left the Nation in wartime before.

Roosevelt's Bon Voyage For French Leaders

By the Associated Press

Casablanca, Jan. 27

Both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud wore French military uniforms as they posed with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for photographs. General Giraud had a calm, composed face and General de Gaulle showed a faint, uneasy smile.

After they shook hands at the press conference, they walked together into the villa and the President called after them: "Bon voyage."

Reporter Back From Japan Sees Parallel in Shortages

Max Hill, who wrote the following article, was Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Tokyo when the war broke out in December, 1941. He was imprisoned by the Japanese until released in June to return to this country with other Americans.

By Max Hill

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Shortages in America — and the program of rationing which is developing day after day—are showing an uncanny parallel to what I watched happen in Japan before war was declared, and from a prison cell for the first six months of the conflict.

But there is this essential difference: We will never know rationing in the severe forms they have it; nor is it likely we ever will face the shortages they have been struggling to overcome for many years.

The parallel is there only in the trend.

I watched Japan change from an industrial nation to one geared for total war, and each day the pinch of feeding, clothing and equipping the military machine left less for the home front.

The housewife in Japan not only knows what it is to have every product she uses rationed, but she has become accustomed to stand for hours in line to buy the little her ticket permits.

Sugar Contrast

Long before the war, skimpy packages of sugar were given each family in Japan once a month. We ration sugar, but what we receive would be an abundance to a Tokyo housewife, and more than she ever was able to purchase, anyhow.

She buys her rice or bread by ticket, too, and she is not permitted to buy both. The rice is mixed with barley. The bread is gray and doughy. We haven't yet rationed bread, but we are eliminating the frills, such as slicing, which takes labor more valuable in other fields.

It's a gala day in a Japanese household when a housewife can buy a piece of meat, good or bad, without going to the "black market" and paying more than she can afford. I had a guard in the prison tell me he hadn't been able to buy meat for a month. And if you get a piece of pork, it probably will taste more like fish than meat. They feed the hogs on fish.

So you are cold in your 68- or 70-degree house and home? In Japan, the year before the war heat was not permitted in any public building until January, and last year not until the end of January. I spent four winter months in a cell without any heat.

War, Not Comfort

It isn't so much that the Japanese haven't coal, but it must be shipped, either by boat or rail—and the Japanese would rather have the home front cold than tie up their limited transportation facilities with anything other than military necessities. They think in terms of war, not comfort.

If a Japanese uses more than the limited amount of electricity and cooking gas allotted him, an agent shuts off the supply. Here we see public utility companies advertising in newspapers asking people not to waste gas and electricity because of war production requirements.

Railroads in the United States ask people not to travel unless the trip is necessary. In Japan it is almost impossible for a civilian to travel unless he has a permit from the Government showing that the trip is essential, and it requires a special pass to get on the station platforms in Tokyo.

In Japan there is no gasoline for private use. A Japanese is not permitted to buy a car. Even the Army officers while on duty in Tokyo ride in charcoal-burning automobiles.

One Ticket, One Suit

All clothing in Japan is on a ticket system. You can't just go in and buy a suit. Even if you are able to get one at a cost of 100 to 150 yen it won't be all wool and cotton. It will contain 20 per cent staple fiber.

We haven't got around to a national uniform yet, but we are slashing the fancy stuff for both men and women in a way which leads me to believe the trend may go even further.

Even shoes are considered a luxury in Japan, and the only leather used for shoes for the public is whaleskin. The soles are of some sort of paper composition, which virtually melts the first time you walk out in a rainstorm.

But don't be too encouraged by my story of hardships in Japan. They are fighting a total war against us and little things like the ones I have related don't really count. I just want to show you, if I can, that rationing or not we have an easy and pleasant time of it in America. The next time someone frets about rationing tell him to talk to a person just back from Japan.

Happiest World Ever Seen as Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, declared yesterday that "we can, if we will, make the postwar world exceed the prewar world in abundance, jobs, and happiness."

Mr. Wallace addressed his remarks to the nation's youth in a radiocast.

"The world you will live in will be what you and the others of your generation make it," he said. "There will be plenty of problems and obstacles. It will be your job to study those problems and overcome those obstacles.

"You, and all of us, will have to think hard about the policies we want our nation to follow in the next few years if we wish to make certain that the victory, when it comes, is worth the winning. We shall have to face facts, and some of those facts will not be pleasant ones. But unless we do face the facts, and all the facts, we cannot make our coming victory count in terms of increased opportunity for useful work."

LaGuardia Sets Up Counsel for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—An information and counseling center, first to be set up by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's Committee on Wartime Care of Children, is in operation at 2238 Fifth Avenue, Harlem, today following its formal opening here on Jan. 25. The Mayor stressed at the ceremonies that the purpose of the work was not to encourage mothers to leave home for wartime jobs, but merely to aid those forced to earn their family's living.

Miss Helen Harris, Executive Director of the Committee, said that the Harlem area now has 24 pre-school centers with a capacity of 1,300 children, though not all of them provide full-time care.

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Women's Activities: Library Service

More technical books are the urgent need at the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service at 158 State Street. Collecting and sending out truckloads of books for service men is an old story by now to Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter, founder and secretary of this Library Service. But searching for books to fill specific requests presents a new challenge every day.

Only yesterday, a man from Fort Devens, after selecting two books and being told he could keep them, went out and returned shortly with two buddies who were wearing butcher's aprons. They were working at Faneuil Hall Market, apparently in training for the Commissary Department, Mrs. Baxter thought, and they wanted some books on how to raise cattle and butcher them.

A man from the Merchant Marine came in yesterday looking for catalogues with pictures of life rafts to help an artist in drawing posters. He went away with four or five magazines he thought might do.

Celestial navigation is a subject on which there seems to be a great dearth of books. Mrs. Baxter says she gets calls every day on that subject—on anything pertaining to navigation, in fact, even buoys.

The Soldiers and Sailors Library Service moved to State Street from Huntington Avenue shortly after Christmas. "This is a fine location bacause we are right in the midst of all the boys," says Mrs. Baxter. Any serviceman may visit the Library, select books, and take them away to keep. There is room for some 5,000 books on the shelves, but they don't stay there long.

Since it was founded in the fall of 1940, the Service has sent out more than 300,000 books, tons of magazines, games, and radios. Now, however, it is concentrating on books. All technical books must be up-to-date, which means published since 1930.

Mrs. Baxter has given up nearly all other activity to carry on this work. "It is lots of work," she says, "but contains ample compensation"; compensation in the form of letters telling what the books have meant to the men. One of her most treasured is a letter signed by every man on a certain patrol ship. It told what a "Godsend" the books had been on that particular trip, for their radio was cut off and they had no news for weeks.

By a Staff Photographer

Servicing the Serviceman

Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter helps Private Joseph Sanda find the books he wants at the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service at 158 State Street. All service men are welcome—and they don't have to return the books.

15,380 Articles Made by Bundles Of America Group

Knitted articles to the total of 15,380 in number have been given out to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Air Forces by the Boston Branch of Bundles for America, according to Mrs. A. L. West Movius in her first annual report to its Board of Directors.

For just a little over a year volunteer workers have been knitting and sewing garments for the men of our armed forces and their needy families. The outfitting of 71 ships is included in the above total, while 279 knee-length stockings have been sent to the American Field Service in Libya.

Since June, the Sewing Department has distributed 1,015 garments to needy families of Navy men through Mrs. Owens, wife of Captain Owens of the Charlestown Navy Yard. It has also sent out 225 layettes to wives of service men.

Approved by the War Department in Washington, the Boston Branch of Bundles for America is maintained entirely by public contribution and staffed by volunteer workers. Visitors are always welcome at its headquarters at 355 Boylston Street.

Within the past week, Mrs. Movius reveals, a letter has come from the War Department in Washington, authorizing Commanding Officers to make direct requests on such organizations as the American National Red Cross and Bundles for America for woolen clothing desired by troops.

Brookline Citizens Will Be Told How Town Is Governed

Brookline citizens are invited to the first general meeting of the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters on Monday at 2:30 p. m. in Room 18 of the Driscoll School. "How Brookline Is Governed" will be the subject of a talk by Ralph Totman, instructor in civics and housemaster, Lincoln House, Brookline High School.

The Brookline Unit is being set up under the wartime service plan of the National League of Women Voters. The desire of a group of Brookline citizens to be better informed on the issues to be brought up at the March town meeting has given the plan wide response.

Know your own government has long been part of the League of Women Voters program and this meeting is planned to give Brookline members and their friends an opportunity to learn about theirs before the next town meeting. The Unit hopes to have a meeting in February at which some candidates for town election will speak.

The group in charge of starting the Brookline Unit includes Mrs. LaRue Brown, Chairman on Organization for the Boston League, Mrs. Joseph Goldman, Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski, Ms. Palmer Putnam, Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, Mrs. M. Nelson Warner, Mrs. Maurice Sagoff, Mrs. I. Stromberg, Miss Helen Tredick.

The future organization of the Brookline Unit also will be discussed at Monday's meeting, and Mrs. Brown will speak on the wartime program of the National League.

Rutland Square Nursery Helps To Solve Needs of Community

Stop at 43 Rutland Square any weekday just before noon and you will find 15 or 16 tots washing their hands and donning bibs in eager preparation for a hot midday meal. If you arrive early enough, you may see auburn-haired Joan and black-haired Lee putting the finishing touches on a mural masterpiece, and golden-haired Dorothy pasting the last cut-out on a truly amazing work of decorative art.

Should you by any chance have a photographer in tow, in less time than it takes to tell, you—or at least he—will be surrounded by a ring of upturned faces, some of them black, some white. And you'll have to answer a chorus of "What's zat?"

In short, you will have entered the precincts of one of Boston's newer nursery schools, the one started last October by Mrs. John W. Bartol, President of the Board of Directors of the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation. Opened in response to the urgent demand of the community, the school can accommodate only 16 youngsters at present. It would have treble that number if it were equipped to care for all those whose parents have besought the school to look after their children while they are working, many of them now in defense jobs.

The nursery school carries out the original aim of the Foundation which was to encourage self-help among persons of the community. Parents pay according to ability, and fees range from 50 cents a week to about $2.50. Children of any race, color, or creed are welcome, and there are no quotas. Whatever child appears next on the list is taken. Negroes are in the majority, as the Foundation is located in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

Almost every day, the school receives applications from parents who are eager to find a place to leave their children while they work, according to Julian D. Steele, Director of the Foundation. "The need is great, and we are sorry to turn them away," he said. "We hope to be able to expand soon."

Mrs. Steele, with the help of two volunteer assistants, is running the school. A graduate of Boston University and of the Nursery Training School of Boston, she has taught in this country and in England. She worked with children in the slums of London and taught at Children's House, Kingsley Hall. Here, she has taught in Providence, R. I., and at the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Boston.

The children have milk and crackers in the middle of the morning, their main meal of the day at noon, and fruit juice after their nap in the afternoon. Mrs. Steele plans all the meals.

Mrs. James B. Ayer is chairman of the committee which is sponsoring the nursery. Other members are: Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr., Mrs. William Hinton, Mrs. Helen Sattel, Director of Hecht House, Mrs. Max Ulin, and Mrs. Bartol.

Public Airing of Hammond Ouster Coming at Hearing Next Tuesday

Public airing of the controversy still smoldering in civilian defense circles over the ouster of Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant of the Massachusetts Woman's Defense Corps is expected at a hearing scheduled for next Tuesday at the State House.

The legislative Committtee on Military Affairs and Public Safety has set for next Tuesday a hearing on a bill filed by Eugene L. Belisle of Boston calling for development by the Public Safety Committee of a regional plan of administration. Design of the Belisle bill is to foster the voluntary association of people in neighborhood groups for civilian defense.

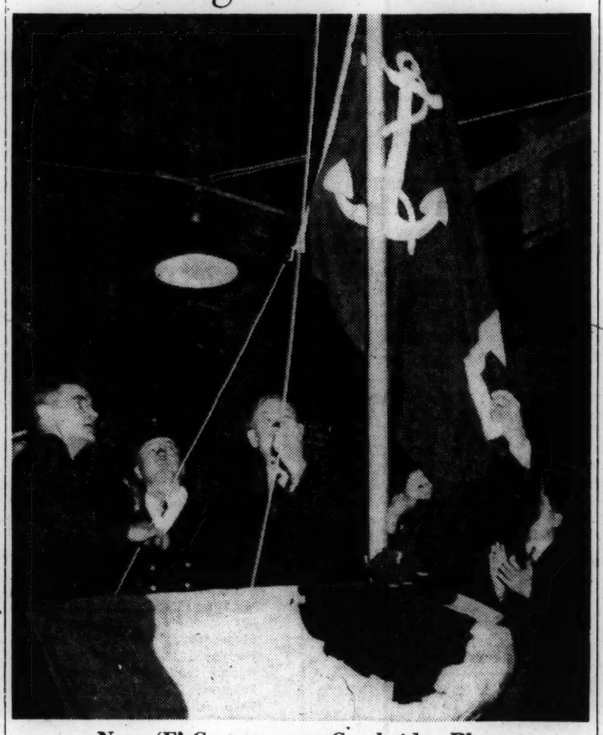
State Senator Ralph V. Clampit, Chairman of the Military Affairs and Public Safety Committee, is to direct the hearing which is to be held in Room 488 at 10:30 a. m. The stage has been set apparently for a general expression of views on public safety matters.

This is indicated by Senator Clampit's announcement that he, as well as other legislative committees, have received letters from Capt. Ethel M. Sweeney, of the Wellesley-Newton unit of the Women's Corps, asking for a full and satisfactory explanation of Miss Hammond's removal.

Patrolman Removed

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston dismissed Patrolman John J. Phelan of Roxbury Crossing Station from the force yesterday after the officer had been found guilty by a trial board of conduct unbecoming an officer, and insubordination.

Burgee Renewed



Navy 'E' Ceremony at Cambridge Plant

Raising the exclusive Navy "E" White Star Renewal Burgee yesterday at the Cambridge plant of E. B. Badger & Sons are, left to right: Al Keating, chairman of the employees' committee; Chief Torpedoman Luther G. Merchant, who has had 30 years' service in the Navy, and John Allen, company superintendent.

Ban on Rural Electrification Extension in N. H. Is Modified

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27—The ban on the extension of rural electrification has been modified, according to the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, the Grange sponsored - REA financed rural electrification co-operative. The WPB will now permit short extensions of existing rural distribution lines to operate farm production equipment that will permit an increase in the supply of meats, poultry, and dairy products and relieve the farm labor shortage. Certification of eligible farms will be made by the county war boards with one of the prime requisites being that the applicant have a minimum of 10 "animal units." The complete ban, issued months ago, shut off the rapid extension of facilities by this co-operative. The co-operative is reported to have considerable supplies of materials for extensions on hand and officials look to a rush of requests for short extensions. Some leaders are so optimistic as to suggest that this liberalization of the rural electrification program may well mean that many new farms will be worked.

Insurance Law

The State of New Hampshire will not attempt to enforce its laws relative to the regulation and taxation of insurance companies on the War Damage Corporation. This decision on the Federal agency writing war risk insurance was made known by Insurance Commissioner Arthur J. Rouillard. The ruling from the Assistant Attorney General to Commissioner Rouillard had advised that "application of our State laws to the business of the War Damage Corporation would be considered as too much interference with a Federal instrumentality." Still to be determined, according to Commissioner Rouillard, is the tax liability of participating insurance companies, which are issuing war risk policies under which they assume the initial burden of possible losses, pending adjustment after the war.

Gasoline Tax

For the last month for which New Hampshire's gasoline tax or road toll figures are available, the month of November, the State's income from this source was off 30 per cent from the same month of a year ago. State Treasurer Gordon Kimball reports that during November the State took in $208,181 from this source as compared with $297,155 for the same month of 1941. Gasoline revenue for the first 11 months of 1942 totaled $2,632,346, as compared with $4,009,258 for the same period of 1941. As the revenue from this source showed no sizable drop until after the first few months of 1942, it is expected that the State's annual return from this source will drop below $2,500,000 a year. Practically all of the effect of this decrease will be felt by the State Highway Department which gets what is left of this fund after fixed deductions for the Motor Vehicle and State Police Departments.

Auto Travel

Automobile travel on official business of the State of New Hampshire was down 70 per cent for the month of December as compared with the high months of 1941, according to State Travel Director Paul H. Blaisdell. The December figure was 40,000 miles under the mileage for November. The State Travel Bureau in its campaign to cut travel by State officials and employees clears all such travel. Travel plans are turned over to the Bureau a day ahead of time in order that as many passengers as possible may travel in a single car and where possible common carriers are used instead of motor vehicles. The State has purchased a small fleet of automobiles to augment the use of cars owned by State employees who receive mileage allowances for the use of their vehicles. Of course some of the reduction in travel has resulted from curtailed operations of State departments, such as the Highway department, which eliminated all new construction many months ago.

N. H. Legislation

Legislation to bring about a New Hampshire House of Representatives with a minimum membership of 375 and a maximum membership of 400, in keeping with the constitutional amendment approved by the voters of the State in November, is now before the lawmakers. The measure provides for a change in the population basis for representation. The present House of Representatives has 443 members, the largest in the history of the State. And if new legislation is not approved the size will continue to increase and it will be necessary to continue adding seats and ultimately an enlargement of the Hall of Representatives. The proposed legislation would work slightly to the advantage of the Democratic minority in the House.

Sino-American Treaty Subject Of Talk Over Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wang Chung-hui, General Secretary of the Chinese Supreme National Defense Council, will speak briefly on the Sino-American Treaty, MBS-WNAC, today at 6:30 p. m.

Excerpt from Jerome Kern's "Sally," will be sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, on Great Moments in Music. Several former Ziegfeld stars have been invited to attend this radiocast, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Sammy Kaye and his orchestra begin a new variety show with Red Barber, sports reporter, a male quartet, Billy Williams, Tommy Ryan, Arthur Wright and Nancy Norman singing popular songs and ballads. A special feature of each program will be an interview with an American serviceman, returned from the fighting front. Ed "Archie" Gardner will be guest on the opening program, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and Jimmy McHugh will be guests on Eddie Cantor's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—OWI Programs.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick & Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaan's" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Wang Chung-Hui; News.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carlos Molinas' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Feline Aristocracy

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Cat Club Entries at Horticultural Hall

Among the many entries by members of the Boston Cat Club at its 38th annual show which takes place today and tomorrow at Horticultural Hall will be Magnella of Wimauma, a Blue Persian owned by Mrs. Arvid Ohlin, Show Manager, shown above with Jacquelin Rose Slack of Dorchester.

'M-e-o-w!'—The Cat Show Opens

Net proceeds of the Boston Cat Show, which opens today for a two-day exhibition in Horticultural Hall, will be given to War Relief.

This year's show, the 38th annual exhibition of the Boston Cat Club, will cover the known breeds and varieties of cats, and will include the long-haired Persian in individual color, the short-coated Oriental Siamese and Burmese, the tailless Manx, and the Household pet, the last named having either long hair or short, and of either a solid color or a combination of colors.

Mrs. Mary B. Warfel Smith will judge the All Breed Show, and Mrs. Pauline Reardon Kelsey will judge the "Champion Djer Kits Chinkaling of Newton Memorial" Siamese Specialty Show.

The show opens at 10 a. m. each day, closing at 10 p. m. The days were changed from the usual Thursday and Friday showing to Wednesday and Thursday to comply with the suggestion of the Government that travel was the lightest during the middle of the week. A pedigreed kitten will be given away tomorrow, the second day of the show.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 26
2,000 gallons	1031⅓
1,500 gallons	773⅓
1,000 gallons	515⅔
500 gallons	258

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 31—Sugar stamp No. 10 good through this date for three pounds.

Jan. 31—No. 4 fuel oil coupons become valid today.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

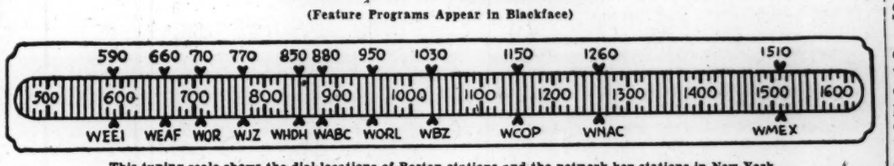
Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-MBS	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Books Ends.	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks.....	"The Limerick Market"
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop...	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"The Limerick Market"
4:00 News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife; sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Tucker's Orch...
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Dick & Harry; variety	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30 Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee: Variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Dinah Shore, Songs.....
4:45 Mountain Music ...	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	ler's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; sketch ...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"...	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man: Quiz..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	Wang Chung-hui; News.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Treasury Star Parade ..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Trio.....	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Lilly Pons, songs.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments..	Your Army .....
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"...	Irish Music .....
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	"Just Five Lines": dr...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	"Just Five Lines": dr...	Dramatization .....
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama....	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"..	John Freedom: drama....	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.:	ven's Quartet No. 14 in
9:30 "Good Listening"..	Joe Sanders' Orchestra.	"Mr. District Attorney";	drama; soloists; Made-	C Sharp Minor (Op. 131)
9:45 Quiz Show	Orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	leine Carroll; Quartet.	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing...	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news...	News reports; Defense...
10:15 "Sally"	Gracie Fields, songs....	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30 Edmund J. Brandon	'March of Dimes': Rubi-	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports .....
10:45 News; World War II	noff; Ed. J. Brandon...	Musical Knowledge	Lawrence Welk's Orch...	Local Sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of Allies...	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do?: drama	Carlos Molina's Orch..	Local Sports .....
11:30 Works of Music...	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportcast; News	Music You Want.....	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Clock; Music; News...	News comment	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Tune Up Time.....	Herb Lewis: "Melodeers'	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars.....	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade..	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	Air Express Music.....	News; Military Band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Women and the War...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill ...	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children.	Fishermen's Program ...	"A Woman of America"...	calist; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Breakfast Music; Inter...	Road of Life: sketch ...	New England Cupboard ..	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter...	Vic and Sade: sketch...	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"...	Memory Lane: Music...	"Show Village"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party";	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music...	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; guests; music...	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk.....	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch....	Variety Program	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch.	"Winter Serenade"	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news.....	White .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music.....	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: music...
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Organist; Soloist.....	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum" ...	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Mary Marlin," sk.....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Musical Program .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"...	Ted Malone: Book talk..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness" ...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Dick & Harry; variety	Freddie Slack's Orch...
4:30 Round-table: Party	Club Matinee: Variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
4:45 Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	ler's Orchestra	Bing Crosby, songs.....
5:00 Coast Guard Int....	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch..
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; sketch ...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"...	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Treasury Star Parade...	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Or..	Sammy Dale's Orchestra.	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk..
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Edmund J. Brandon, talk	"Musical Comedy Hits"..
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	You and the War.....	Traveler"; music; guests	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 "An American in	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs...	Allan Jones, songs.....
8:15 Russia"; Narration	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or..	Charles Agnew's Orch...	Richard Sallinger, news.
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery Drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Death Valley; News	'Can Good Living Stand-	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery Drama	"What's Going On?"...
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	ards Be Assured Ameri-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 teur program	cans After the War?"..	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	mann: Symphony No. 3
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	(Rhenish)
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	Orch.; Ransom Sherman	Soloists; Orchestra ...	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello; com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense...
10:15 "The First Line"...	Gracie Fields, songs....	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	"Brazil Presents"; Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Radio Engineers In.	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"	Treasury Star Parade...	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do? drama..	Sports Comments	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: Music.....
11:45 Music; Dance Orch.	Sportcast; News.....	Frank Black, cond.....	nade; Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End; News.....

Speed Marks Sessions Of Legislature

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The cumbersome machinery by which laws are made moved at an accelerated pace on Beacon Hill today as the 1943 session of the Massachusetts Legislature endeavored to carry out the pledge of its leaders to "streamline" this year's business.

Both Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, and Rudolph King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House, called upon their respective chambers in their inaugural messages to step up their work this year. A short session with principal attention paid to matters pertaining to the war effort was the goal set by each.

House and Senate Committee chairmen were urged to organize their committees early and to expedite the work of their committees in any way possible without depriving the public of an adequate hearing. All this has been done.

Indication of how the legislators intend to keep business on the beam was the refusal yesterday of the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety to permit postponement of a hearing on a legitimate request which in normal years probably would have been granted.

Both Representative Frederick E. Pierce (R) of Greenfield and Senator Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, House and Senate Chairmen of the Committee respectively, pointed out that postponements would be permitted only in extreme cases this year.

Another indication of the accelerated program is the notice—new this year—in the legislative bulletin that time for arguments may be limited at all committee hearings.

"It is therefore urged that oral arguments be concisely stated, and that detailed or supplementary facts be submitted in writing," the notice continues.

According to Speaker King this departure in committee proceedings will probably save hours of valuable time.

Yesterday the House voted to limit debate to assure a speedy session.

On a motion offered by House Majority Leader Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus, debate will be limited to 20 minutes on each side for the first speaker and 10 minutes for any other speaker.

The Legislative Bulletin, containing a complete list of all bills filed up to the closing day for submitting proposed legislation, made its appearance in record time this year, coming out on Jan. 25, only 19 days after the session convened.

Schryver Opposed

Opposition to the reappointment of Commissioner George W. Schryver, in charge of the billboard division of the Public Works Department, has been heard on Beacon Hill. Commissioner Schryver's term expires early next month and present indications are that he will be reappointed by the Governor.

Principle objection to Commissioner Schryver is what his opponents claim has been a "do-nothing policy" in the matter of illegal billboards throughout the Commonwealth.

Among those who have recorded opposition to his reappointment in letters to the Governor are Samuel Hoare, Concord; Judge Robert Walcott, Cambridge; Henry F. Beal, former Mayor of Waltham; Sidney R. Wrightington, Lexington; Horace Bigelow Gale, Natick; Charles Francis Adams and Henry L. Shattuck of Boston.

The Massachusetts Civic League and the Engineering Societies of New England have also recorded their opposition to the reappointment.

William Roger Greeley, well-known Lexington architect, has been mentioned as a possible successor to the $6,000 a year post.

Prison Population

The number of inmates in Massachusetts penal institutions fell off sharply during the past year although the number of inmates at the Reformatory for Women at Framingham increased 10 per cent, it has been announced by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

Bridgeport, Thursday, January 28, 8 p. m., WICC, 600 kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 28
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.9 m.

Melbourne—7:29 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.;

N.E. Farmers Find Profits In Woodlots

It is apparent that in spite of labor troubles a sizeable amount of wood for fuel is being cut this season. County agents report farmers believe the fuel oil and coal situation will be more acute next winter if a full-sized offensive gets under way in Europe this spring.

Fuel is a necessity of life in this section of the country, and the current prices of cordwood, from $20 to $30 per cord are the highest on record. Many general farmers who have been forced to reduce the size of their herds of cattle are cutting fuel wood to sell for fireplace, furnace, and stove use next fall.

One farmer is reported as saying, "I'm fortunate to make $5 a day working 14 hours producing milk from 12 cows. I sold off all except a couple milkers for home use and I'm chopping wood. If the war continues and I can sell cordwood at the roadside for $10 a cord, I figure my day's wages at that figure." A good chopper can put up a cord of wood a day. The wood is available without cost on most farms. It offers a high cash income at present prices.

The underlying reason why wood is assuming an important role in the fuel crisis of the Northeast can be realized from a few statistics. The Northeast as the term is commonly used includes the Six New England States, New York and New Jersey. In this area live one-fifth of the population of the United States, 26,100,000 in a national population of about 132,000,000. The Northeast has only 4 per cent of the nation's land area. Only 1,600,000 people of the 26,100,000 live on the 365,000 farms of this section.

Only Few Live on Farms

For every 80 people in the Northeast, only five live on farms; for each farm family there are 20 other families to be heated, housed, and fed. The farm situation, until the present labor emergency arose, reflected the favorable position of northeastern agriculture. Until 1940, the average income of farm families was 50 per cent above the national average. From the approximately 3,000,000 dairy cows come almost half of the farm income. From poultry, the Northeast's second farm product, gives 20 per cent of the total farm income; the balance comes from apples and other fruits, potatoes, vegetables, maple sugar and other items.

The last two statements are the clue to the present wood-cutting drive on New England's farms. Irrespective of all one hears and reads, New England has been steadily developing into a "one-crop' area in the past three quarters of a century. That "crop" is whole milk. From valleys and backroads, a huge volume of milk has poured forth to urban centers. Seventy-five years ago, New England had 6,000,000 sheep; today there are comparatively few. In 1870 there were a million more cattle, a million more hogs, and 700,000 more horses. The cattle figure just cited refers to all types including beef and oxen. The only constant figure since Civil War days is dairy or milking cows.

Labor has left northeastern farms in great numbers in the last two years. Thousands of one-man farms have stopped farming operations because the farmers, and often their wives, have gone into defense industries and shipyards. The farmers who have stayed on the farms face a difficult situation. Grain is high, prices on milk and eggs are good, but not outstanding.

Best Pay in the Woodlot

If a man's labor will earn $10 to $15 a day in the woodlot, it is understandable that other farm operations will decrease. Indications are the cordwood will sell at a high figure next winter.

Fortunately there are ample resources for fuel wood. Most farms have woodlots covered with second or third growth hardwoods. Of the 630,000,000 acres of forest land in the United States, 434,000,000 are privately owned. About 139,000,000 acres of forested land is called "farm woodlands" by forestry experts. It is interesting to note that of the original estimated 822,000,000 acres of forest in the nation when the settlers arrived in Jamestown in 1608, about 150,000,000 acres were cleared in the next three centuries simply by destroying the trees.

In the Northeast, particularly New England and New York, the good areas have been cut over two or three times. There is plenty of second and third growth hardwood now that will make first class fuel wood. New England farms average 98.9 acres and 38.5 per cent is woodland.

That is what farmers are cutting this winter, oak, maple, beech, ash, and birch. Most farmers have paid little attention to their woodlands except for home fuel and some lumber for farm repairs. Reports indicate that Northeastern farmers in spite of labor difficulties will make a record cut of fuel wood before spring which will be available as seasoned firewood next fall and winter.

Coast Guard Feature

How Coast Guardsmen conduct a landing operation will be illustrated in the huge arena of Boston Garden Friday night by a detail of men with full equipment. The maneuvre is to be a feature of the annual ball marking President Roosevelt's birthday. More than 20,000 admission tickets priced at $1 each have been distributed and more are being printed. Demand is particularly heavy this year with war workers reported buying blocks of tickets instead of single ones.

Temporary Shelters in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Civilian Evacuation Centers Mapped

The Boston Committee on Public Safety has made available hundreds of temporary shelters in the City, accommodating thousands of evacuees in case of emergency. Shown here, pointing to a map at headquarters designating the location of many of these shelters, is John L. Geoghegan, Evacuation Officer. With him, on the left, is Mrs. Marian Grimmo, of Brighton, a volunteer worker at the Committee's offices.

Boston Fund Hits $2,700,000; Three More Schools Over Top

Officials of the Greater Boston United War Fund today estimated that subscriptions to date had reached a total of $2,700,000, as they announced that three more Boston public schools have reached or exceeded their quotas.

These three are the Robert Gould Shaw School, West Roxbury; the John Cheverous School, East Boston, and the Longfellow School, Roslindale. This brings to 20 the number of schools which have gone over the top in the first six days of the campaign.

The Industry and Finance Division of the Fund sponsored today's "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club, at which time last-minute results were announced. The luncheon was dedicated to the Labor-Management group, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County was chief speaker.

A group of teen-age boys, now receiving training in a Greater Boston United War Fund foster home, set an inspiring example with their contributions to the $7,800,000 campaign.

Each boy at the home is given a small weekly allowance, graded according to age and circumstance, which he may spend as he pleases on candy, toys, etc. Every one of the 22 boys at the home contributed one week's allowance, which was received at Fund headquarters this morning.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged by the Fund headquarters today included:

$10,000—Anonymous.
4,000—Mrs. James Deane.
3,000—Anonymous (5); Dwight F. Robinson, Jr.
2,500—M. Lester Madden.
2,000—The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
1,500—Richard Engstrom.
1,250—Mrs. Leroy S. Brown.
1,100—Anonymous (2); Mrs. Reginald W. Bird; Mr. and Mrs. Ribert W. Emmons.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks; Davenport Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Shepard.
925—Anonymous.
900—Mrs. Russell Gray.
800—James G. Hinkle.
600—Mrs. William Whitworth Gannett; Malden Rotary Club.
550—Anonymous.
500—Mrs. Richard D. Fay; George W. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Jerguson; Adnah Neyhart; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood; Mrs. Peter Suteliffe; Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Tenney; Mrs. E. M. Tracy.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$75,000—First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company.
12,000—State Street Trust Company.
10,200—Merchants National Bank of Boston; Second National Bank of Boston.
6,000—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.
4,500—New England Trust Company.
4,200—National Rockland Bank of Boston.
2,500—Anonymous.
2,000—Bendix Aviation Corporation; Massachusetts Investors Trust; Samson Cordage Works.
1,875—Day Trust Company.
1,500—Commercial Filters Corporation; The First Boston Corporation; Pilgrim Trust Company.
1,350—Cambridge Trust Company.
1,250—Coffin & Burr, Inc.
1,200—Household Finance Corporation of Massachusetts.
1,100—Plimpton Press
1,000—American Airlines, Inc.; Fiduciary Trust Company; Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.; Lawson Machine Tool Company; J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.
900—Merchants Co-operative Bank.
750—Workingmens Co-operative Bank.
600—The Holliston Mills Inc.; George W. Moore, Inc.
500—Anonymous; Chelsea Clock Company; Malden Salvage Board; Charles Niedner's Sons Company; Revere Knitting Mills; United Air Lines; Volpe Construction Company.

Music Club Federation To Hear Hollywood Author

The Past Presidents' Assembly of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs will present Miss Lilly Carthew, actress and Hollywood author, in the Colonial Room of the Copley-Plaza on Friday at 10:30 a. m. There will be a short musical program preceding the lecture by National Federation winners. The proceeds of the lecture are for the Assembly's Young Artist Fund.

Paintings by Roberts Shown In Copley Society Galleries

New England scenery and architecture have so much beauty that they will compel him to try landscapes, says Erling Roberts, a native of Surrey, England, now exhibiting his paintings and drawings in the galleries of the Copley Society. They are portraits of a great variety of persons, among them several well-known Bostonians, including William Stanley Parker, architect and Chairman of the City Planning Board; Mrs. Charles L. Slattery; and the sculptor, John Francis Paramino.

After graduating with top prize from the Slade School of Art in England, Mr. Roberts abandoned art and traveled about the world, living for some years in Australia, and for three years planting tea in Darjeeling, India. He has lived in the United States about 13 years, mostly in California, where the urge to paint again took hold of him six years ago.

His latest charcoal and pencil portraits include those of mill workers, one of them William Batty of Fall River, who, says the artist, has been a powerful force for peace and co-operation in the textile unions. Mr. Batty and a steel worker, whose portrait is also in the exhibition, appear to have a certain peace within them not unlike that in the faces of the various Bishops in oils and charcoal on the neighboring walls. The industrial series is one which Mr. Roberts is planning to expand.

First Civic Forum To Open Thursday

First of a series of public forums by the Massachusetts Civic League will open tomorrow at 4:30 p. m., at 3 Joy Street, with a 10-minute summary of State news by Miss Katharine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the League. Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, will discuss "The Citizen and His Part in State Government."

The second forum is scheduled for Feb. 5, when Senator Joseph F. Francis, of Fairhaven, will conduct a discussion of "The Public Service in Wartime." Speakers will be Representative Frederick Willis, member of the Recess Commission on Civil Service, and Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the Division of Civil Service.

Mrs. George Hoague heads a committee of 17 sponsors.

Ration Checks Are Started In City and State

"Ration banking" came to all the commercial banks of Greater Boston and Massachusetts today as part of a nation-wide wartime service intended to speed the marketing of commodities and to lift some of the burdens of collecting, counting, recording, and controlling now imposed upon local rationing boards.

The new system as announced by The First National Bank of Boston undertakes to apply the theory of checking to the rationing program as it effects wholesalers and those retailers who did a business of at least $5,000 in the single month of December 1942.

These businessmen are required to take out "ration accounts" at banks where they customarily do business, against which they must draw "ration checks" in ordering new supplies.

Expedites Coupon Exchange

This does away with the passing of ration stamps and coupons through many hands and the sending of these stamps over long distances. The checks sent through the mails in place of the stamps distinctly mention the amount of commodities ordered and provide for future payments when the stocks are delivered.

Ordinarily the stamps which originate with the consumer in exchange for commodities received from the neighborhood store, go from retailer to wholesaler, thence to meat packer and what not, sometimes traveling over long distances and finally winding up at the Office of Price Administration. This takes time and a tremendous amount of bookkeeping and red tape in the distributing system.

"Ration checks" will do away with much of this red tape, according to banking officials.

Individuals Not Affected

Consumers, motorists and other individuals purchasing commodities are in no way affected by the new system. Neither are the small retailers whose business would invite thousands of small individual cases that the banks say would only make "rationed banking" over-involved.

Local ration boards will continue to function in the fixing of ration allotments and allowances and issue the ration coupons to consumers as usual.

The new ration system "will not" affect regular money or checking accounts of the public and the "ration checks" will have nothing to do with payments for the commodities offered. They merely serve as certificates of the rights of business to the commodities ordered. By depositing stamps and coupons with the banks, retailers and wholesalers will build up credits or balances in pounds, gallons or points for various rationed commodities.

The banks are undertaking the program as a non-profit contribution to the war effort.

On Exhibition at Fine Arts Museum

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Waterloo Bridge in London

A painting in oil by Duncan Grant and a gift of the American-British Art Center from the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters Fund.

Museum Plans Exhibition Of European Art

The special exhibition of contemporary European paintings which opened Saturday at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has for its nucleus a group of pictures by French artists, lent anonymously from a private collection. Other works in this exhibition are the gift to the Museum from the American British Art Center—Duncan Grant's painting of Waterloo Bridge; a Castilian landscape by Zuloaga, gift of George R. Fearing; canvases lent by Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Griffin; and a selection by artists of British, French, Russo-French and Italian schools in the Museum collections.

Included among the Russo-French works are paintings by Marc Chagall and Leopold Survage. Chagall, represented by a chalk sketch of a woman washing clothes, is a native of Russia who worked in Paris and is now in the United States. He has illustrated books and painted for the theater.

Survage, born in Moscow, settled in Paris in 1908. André L'Hote, a native of Bordeaux, is represented among the French contemporaries; also Emile O. Friez, Robert Lotiron, and Henri de Waroquier. The paintings from the Museum's own galleries, in the exhibition, include works by Eugene Berman, Georges Bracque, Paul Henry, Auguste Herbin, Henry Lamb, John Nash, Gino Severini, Walter Sickert and Paul Tchelitchew.

The Museum announces that the regular Thursday and Saturday concerts in the Catalonian Chapel will in future be given from 3 to 3:30 instead of from 2:30 to 3 as formerly.

Bill on Prison Labor Is Opposed

A bill to permit hiring out of inmates of Massachusetts prisons under contract to help relieve the present labor shortage was opposed today by Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, who said the bill has "all the seeds of a chain gang."

The Parole Commissioner who appeared before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare to oppose the bill, filed by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, said his opposition on this score was as a private citizen, and not as a member of the Parole Board.

The bill would give to the Commissioner of Correction authority, with the consent of the prisoner, to release under contract inmates of the State Farm, the Reformatory for Women, the Concord Reformatory, and of jails or houses of correction for farm work or any other labor which the Commissioner deems in the public interest.

Navy to Enter High Schools To Recruit 17-Year-Old Boys

War Activities in New England

Approval of Boston's School Committee today enabled the Navy to invade high schools to recruit 17-year-old boys with the understanding that on graduation they would become aviation cadets.

In granting approval last night, the Committee also voted to grant diplomas to seniors who leave school to take war jobs.

The Navy reported its desire to line up 17-year-olds before they were attracted into war industry. While in school, those who volunteer will be regarded as inactive apprentice seamen, to become active cadets if they finish in the upper half of their class. So great is the Navy's need that supporters for the pre-cadet plan urged the Committee to disregard girls' grades in classifying boys in the upper half, inasmuch as girls' grades are regarded as generally higher than boys.

Off to WAAC Camp

Recruited throughout New England during the past two months, 212 prospective Waacs entrained yesterday from Fort Devens for basic instruction in a southern center.

Still garbed in civilian clothing, the women came to the Fort by train and bus and gathered at the Fort's own WAAC barracks. After eating their first Army meal in the company mess hall, the young women marched to the railhead and boarded the train.

Apprentice Draftsmen

Men and women are wanted as apprentice draftsmen for assignmen to Army Signal Corps jobs and Navy engineering jobs in the Boston area. The Army pays $1,200 and the Navy pays $1,320 annually, announced the United States Employment Service office here.

To qualify, one of the following is required: a year of practical drafting-room experience, two years of high school in which drafting was taught, one year of college (including a drafting course), a year in special drafting school, or a course in drafting under the Federal Defense Training Program.

Applicants must have reached their 16th birthday.

Private Antonelli

Private Frank Antonelli of Brooklyn, now a member of the 61st Quartermaster Battalion at Camp Edwards, was under age for duty in the Italian Army during the last war. but served anyway.

Although 20 was the military age, he enlisted at the age of 18 and spent six months in the trenches near Keritza, Austria. After he had served in actual combat for such a period, it was discovered that he was under age, and he was discharged. Eight months later he was recalled and spent 15 months in Sicilian training camps without seeing action again.

In 1922 he came to New York City, and last June was inducted into the Army which at one time was an ally but is now the enemy of the army of his native land.

School Wins 'T'

St. Joseph's High School in Manchester, N. H., became the first school in the State to win the Treasury Department's "T" flag for participation of 90 per cent of the enrollment in buying war bonds and stamps.

'E' Flags Fly

Gerstein & Cooper Company of South Boston is to receive its "E" burgee for outstanding war production tomorrow. Abraham Cooper, as company president, will receive the Army-Navy flag, while Joseph Klaindorff, oldest employee from point of service, will be the employees' representative to receive the lapel pins.

The James E. Graves, Inc., boat yard at Marblehead, Mass., is to receive its "E" on Friday. The president, E. Selman Graves, and Tremaine L. Roberts, oldest employee, will make the acceptance talks.

Boston Tin Boosts President's Fund

A check for $1,000 was today presented to the President's Parties fund by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, the money representing part of $3,500 realized by the City from the sale of tin cans to a detinning concern.

John J. Hagerty, Massachusetts chairman of the President's Parties, and U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, chairman of the Boston committee for the parties, formally accepted the gift.

Present in the Mayor's office, where the check changed hands, was also George G. Hyland, Boston's Commissioner of Public Safety, who has been in charge of the city's five tin-can collections. He took occasion to thank the housewives of Boston for their cooperation and said that 2,125,860 pounds of scrap tin has been collected thus far in the Hub, approximately one-half pound a person.

He said, however, there were still numbers of housewives who threw their tin cans into the rubbish barrel, and urged them to change their ways before the next collection, the third week in February.

Forgery Charged

Harold J. Jones, formerly of Ipswich, today was arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building charged with passing a forged Postal Savings certificate valued at $10 upon which the defendant had allegedly written his own name. He was held in bail of $3,000 for the Gand Jury.

U.S. Has Solved No Oil Problem, Boston Men Say

Biting commetn from Boston fuel oil men and officials was evoked today by the Washington statement of R. L. Minckler, Director of Petroleum Supply in the Petroleum Administraton for War, that "the heating crisis in the East has been beaten by a combination of improved transportation and elimination of nonessential use of fuel oil and gasoline.

"PWA hasn't licked a problem," retorted Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Conservator, "it's licked a consumer."

Frank H. Larkin, President of the Retail Fuel Institute in Boston, declared, "They're crazy; the situation isn't licked, it's worse than ever."

Further commenting on the PAW representative's statements, made before the Maloney Committee, Mr. Larkin said, "Everything he has said is what he is expecting will happen. It hasn't happened yet. Such statements are not doing the people a service, because they merely raise hopes which will not be realized."

Mr. Larkin described having just left the office of an oil supplier in Quincy. "It's pathetic," he said. "They have no oil and have been out of it for two or three days. This morning the proprietor of that place took cash and coupons and went to another distributor than his own, to try and get even a small supply, but without result."

The head of a large oil-supply company, who asked not to be quoted by name, said, "At the moment, the thing is in an awful, awful mixup. Nobody knows where we are or where we're going. There are so many conflicting rules and regulations, it keeps us all in a dither all the time. We don't know from day to day what oil we can get. We used at least to be able to count on getting our share of the oil if there was any available, but now it depends on how many pople make demands on it."

Commenting on Mr. Minckler's prediction that "in 30 days" we here in New England would be in good shape with regard to oil, this man said, "Sure, in 30 days or 60 days maybe the weather'll be warm. I can promise you that we'll have no fuel oil problem by the first of May!"

A spokesman for the New England regional Office of Price Administration declared. "The feeling here is that the situation is very acute at the present time and not getting any better within the visible future."

India Picketing Eventless

Nine local sympathizers with the aims of the India Congress Party picketed yesterday without incident for more than two hours bearing placards, before the office of the British Consul in Boston at 10 Postoffice Square. The demonstration was part of a world-wide demonstration by Congress Party devotees throughout the world.

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BOSTON

Sharing a Ride in the Gay Nineties

'Heigh-ho, Heigh-ho, It's Off to Work We Go'

Although there was a general rush in all Greater Boston Police Stations yesterday by boys and girls as well as adults to register their bicycles as now required by law, probably no such 10-man "steed" as that pictured above, which made its appearance "way back when," was among those registered. Mattapan police reported the greatest rush for registration, with hundreds of applications. Under the law, no resident of Boston shall operate a bicycle within the city limits unless the bicycle is registered. The fee is 25 cents.

Only 12,000 Nazis Left at Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

ported already installed at the Mareth defense line inside the Tunisian border.

Meanwhile, Allied bombers maintain their devastating attacks on Axis supply lines. B-24 Liberators raided Messina, Sicily, a great loading port for supplies to Tunisia. In the west, four-engined Allied bombers carrying two-ton and four-ton bombs, paid the sixty-second visit to Lorient, a leading U-boat construction center. Others went on to Bordeaux.

United States bombers made their first raid on the German homeland, attacking naval installations.

In the Pacific, American bombers were reported in a surprise raid on Wake Island, returning safely after a clash with Japanese fighters.

Planes Over Wake:

U. S. Group Attacked By Japanese Zeros

American planes flying over Wake Island on a reconnaissance mission were attacked by Japanese planes, the Navy reported, but returned safely to their base.

Two Japanese Zero fighters were reported shot down, in the first flight over Wake since a bombing attack on Dec. 23.

Meanwhile a formation of Flying Fortresses heavily bombed the Japanese airfield at Ballale Island in the Shortland Islands.

The report of this raid was the first disclosure by the Navy that the enemy had succeeded in establishing an airfield on that island near the Solomons group. Previous Navy communiqués, however, have reported bombing Japanese positions there.

Ballale is three miles northeast of Shortland, which is 295 miles northwest of Henderson Airfield on Guadalcanal.

Wake Island is 1,994 miles west of Pearl Harbor and 1,028 miles southwest of Midway Island.

New British Tank 'Best in the World'

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

The House of Commons was told today that British forces are getting delivery of a new British tank which Sir Edward Grigg, the War Minister, has called better than any other in the world.

Maj. Arthur Henderson, Financial Secretary for the War Ministry, said he did not know whether the new tank had been used in North Africa.

Russia:

Only 12,000 Nazis Left at Stalingrad

The remnant of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, once numbering 22 divisions—220,000 men at full strength—has been whittled down to 12,000 men, the Russians said. A special communiqué declared these doomed.

"It is only a matter of two or three days," it said, "before they also will be completely annihilated."

Battlefront dispatches reported the Red Army proceeding relentlessly with destruction of the trapped troops.

A Russian communiqué as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor said that the 534th German Infantry Regiment in the Stalingrad trap had surrendered in mass after night-long fighting, and that some units of the 669th Infantry were wiped out.

The communiqué reported 1,467 other Germans taken prisoner in a trap on the Voronezh front, and said the Russians gained further ground on the southwestern front and in the Caucasus, capturing a number of additional towns and villages.

Nazis Claim Moves "According to Plan"

The German account said "in the Kuban district German movements were continued entirely according to plan"—a phrase used by the Germans recently in acknowledging withdrawals. The Germans reported fierce fighting in the North Caucasus and along the Lower Don and said "an attempt made by the enemy to prevent construction of a new defense position west of Voronezh and to break into German lines . . . was repulsed with high casualties."

Tass published a war review which said Russian successes had been on such a scale that the Germans had been forced to tell their people their armies had met reverses and faced still further losses.

"The change in the tone of the Hitlerite propaganda affords irrefutable proof of the fact that Hitlerite Germany has entered the stage of grave military defeats which will inevitably bring her to complete collapse," said Tass.

The Russians reported that in their cleanup at Stalingrad to date they had seized 523 German planes, 4,298 tanks, 2,978 pieces of artillery, and vast quantities of other important material.

They declared the important Stalingrad-Povorino, Stalingrad-Salsk and Stalingrad-Tatsinskaya rail lines had been made available again for Russian use.

Red Star said the frozen steppe west of Stalingrad was littered with "thousands of cars and trucks, most of them undamaged," which were rendered useless to the Nazis when their way of escape from Stalingrad was cut.

The Army newspaper said some of the Nazi commanders—among them Lieutenant General Daniels, commander of the 367th Division; General Schvering, commander of the 79th Division, and General Oppenlender, commander of the 305th Division, abandoned their troops at Stalingrad by plane after the Germans rejected a Soviet ultimatum to surrender.

North Africa:

Nazis Driven Back By American Troops

United States forces attacking from the Ousseltia Valley in Tunisia have driven back the German lines, capturing several places of tactical importance covering the mountain pass from Ousseltia to Kairouan, it was announced.

Despite intermittent rains, the Americans broke through German defenses to recover large sections of the area lost a week ago by the French when German armored units pushed forward several miles southwest of Point du Fahs.

The American attack was the only general activity on the front where artillery was mired by recent rains.

"These positions are being consolidated," a headquarters communiqué said.

It was in this sector that German forces advanced last week to points 25 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, only to be stopped and thrown back when American and British reinforcements stiffened the lines previously held by French units.

To the south, British troops, sweeping after Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating army, contacted Axis rearguards west of Zauia, a British communiqué said. Zauia is 30 miles west of Tripoli.

United States warplanes continued to play an important part in African operations. An American headquarters communiqué announced that Messina, in Sicily, was raided Tuesday by B-24 Liberators while American fighters on Monday continued bombing and strafing the retreating Axis columns in the Zuara area. Weather obscured results of the Messina raid. Naples was reported bombed by a single plane.

The bulk of Marshal Rommel's army is believed to be well beyond the Libyan-Tunisian frontier, with some of his forces established in the Mareth Line which the British Eighth Army is approaching.

Burma:

Toungoo Bombed By British Airmen

British India-based bombers, maintaining their relentless attack on Japanese installations and transport in Burma, bombed the important Japanese airdrome at Toungoo in Central Burma Tuesday night, blasting runways and leaving a number of fires burning in dispersal areas, a British communiqué said.

Aircraft on offensive patrol raked small boats on the Chindwin River and damaged other craft on the Arakan coast, it was reported.

No planes were lost in the operations.

RAF Over Europe:

Bordeaux and Lorient Target of Bombers

The French port of Bordeaux and the U-boat base of Lorient were bombed Tuesday night by the Royal Air Force, resuming its offensive after a two-night lull.

Two British aircraft were reported missing.

Bordeaux is in the estuary of the Gironde River.

The British Air Ministry said the dock area in Lorient was set afire.

South coast observers said there was much air activity during the early morning with planes crossing and recrossing the coast.

The raid on Lorient was the fifth this month and the sixty-second of the war by the RAF.

It was believed it was an attack of considerable proportions, employing four-engined bombers and possibly two- and four-ton bombs.

Poison Gas:

Used by Japanese, Chinese Declare

An official charge that the Japanese Army is using poison gas, the first since the United States and Great Britain threatened to retaliate if earlier attacks in China were repeated, was made by the Chinese High Command.

Its communiqué said gas was used in a futile attack on Chinese positions northwest of Hungtung, in Southern Shansi Province, on Jan. 6.

"They used poison gas, but several hundred of their own men lost their lives as the wind suddenly turned toward their own positions," the communiqué said.

(At a press conference on June 5, 1942, President Roosevelt said that if the Japanese persisted in the use of gas against China or any other of the United Nations, "such action will be regarded as though taken against the United States and retaliation in kind and in full measure will be meted out.")

Balkans:

Hitler Sends Aides To Bolster Defenses

Hitler is reported in usually well-informed quarters here to have sent two trusted aides—Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein and Col. Gen. Baron Maximilian von Weichs—into the Balkans, apparently to organize defenses against the possible opening of a front in Southeastern Europe.

General von Mannstein is familiar with the Balkans because of previous activities there. He commanded German forces which reduced Sevastopol, but the Russians defeated his troops in the final stages of the Stalingrad offensive.

General von Weichs was one of the leaders in the battles of Bryansk and Vyazma on the Moscow front late in 1941.

Since the rout of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Libya and the Allied landings in French North Africa, the Germans have shown nervousness about the Balkans and there have been recent reports from Ankara that reinforcements are arriving there.

N. Y. Bus Workers Win Pay Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—An eight-cent-an-hour increase and rejection of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's proposal to place double-deck motorbusses under one-man operation were the chief provisions of a labor arbitration award handed down by the Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, formerly Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, it was announced here today.

The award also provided for equalization of wages paid to garage and shop mechanics, establishing a scale of $1.10 an hour for them and ruled that two-man operation of the double-deck busses must continue at least until Sept. 30, expiration date of the Company's labor contract with the Transport Workers Union.

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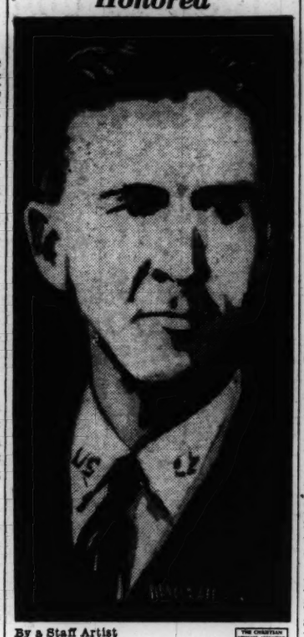

By a Staff Artist

Brig. Gen. W. H. Wilbur

To whom President Roosevelt personally presented the Congressional Medal of Honor during the President's visit to Africa.

Roosevelt Pins Top U.S. Medal On Gen. Wilbur

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 24. Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt took time out from his 10-day conference to decorate Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur personally with the Congressional Medal of Honor—the highest American decoration—for his part in the landings on French Morocco.

General Wilbur was decorated in the presence of Prime Minister Churchill, Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King.

The citation by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower read in part:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty . . . He prepared the plan for contacting the French Commander in Casablanca and securing an armistice to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. He landed at Fedala with the leading assault waves. . . . Commandeering a vehicle, he was driven toward hostile defenses under incessant fire. . . . He then proceeded in total darkness through 16 miles of enemy occupied country intermittently subjected to heavy bursts of fire and accomplished his mission. . . . Returning toward his command, Wilbur detected a hostile battery firing effectively on our troops. He took charge of a platoon of American tanks and personally led them in an attack and captured the battery. . . ."

A colonel when he landed at Fedala, he since has been promoted to Brigadier General.

While inspecting troops, the President also saw and praised General Wilbur's driver, Sergeant Sanford Forbes of Milwaukee, who was the first enlisted man to win the Distinguished Service Cross in the North African campaign.

WPB Amends Order On Print Paper Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has revised its order governing the use of print paper by commercial printers.

As originially issued, the order gave two formulas governing the amount of paper which a printer could put into process in any quarter of this year. One permitted him to use 22½ per cent of the weight he used in the entire year of 1941; the other permitted the use in any quarter of 1943 of 90 per cent of the tonnage used in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1941. Wording of the order, however, would have forced the use of the formula providing the lowest tonnage.

Only Woman at Talks

Associated Press

First Officer Louise Anderson

Of the WAAC, the only woman present at the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Casablanca, French Morocco. She is a stenographer in Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Only Woman At Talks Was WAAC Officer

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27 (AP)—First Officer Louise Anderson of the WAAC, only woman at the historic Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, was a good choice for secretary of the meeting—she takes dictation at the rate of 150 words a minute.

The first training center of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was abuzz last night after word came that Mrs. Anderson—whose rank is equal to that of an Army Captain—participated in the history-making conference.

A member of the second officer class to be graduated, she was commissioned a third officer Sept. 12, 1942, and shortly became a company commander. She was one of the first five Waacs to go overseas, a contingent that reached Africa after surviving the torpedoing of their ship.

Born in Lewes, Del., Mrs. Anderson made her home in Denver, Colo., before entering the WAAC. For seven years she was Chief Clerk in the Denver Office of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation.

Wide Range of Comment On Conference Results

In most Allied and neutral capitals the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca was hailed today as a forerunner of a new offensive and an earlier victory over the Axis. However, there were some expressions of disappointment that the conferees had failed to appoint a supreme war council and that the French situation in North Africa was still obscure.

Early Axis reports sought to ridicule the meeting.

Some of the foreign reactions follow:

'Irrelevant Topics'

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, in a Japanese language broadcast beamed at North America early today, gave its version of the conference at Casablanca, saying that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held a meeting "from the standpoint of trying somehow to win the favor of public opinion within the nation in both America and Britain."

The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information and was quoted further to the effect that "there have been no definite announcements other than of extremely irrelevant topics of discussion."

"It is said that mention is made only of empty consultations, such as that the anti-Axis forces will maintain a position of leadership in the war situation to the end, or that until the anti-Axis forces achieve victory they will not make peace," the Japanese speaker went on.

First Axis Reaction

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—In the first Axis reaction to the Roosevelt-Churchill conference heard here, the German radio said today "it took 10 days to establish harmony between the Anglo-American Government chiefs."

The announcer at the same time denounced the meeting as a "fourth-rate Hollywood bigwig pow-wow on the romantic shores of Africa."

The German-controlled Vichy radio called the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting "all bluff."

"The Anglo-Americans have given a sensational character to the report of the meeting," a Vichy broadcast said. "The British and Americans invaded French Africa without a declaration of war, like bandits, for the sole reason of exploiting our territory to their own benefit."

Ottawa Waits

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (AP)—News of the meeting in North Africa between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt was received without comment in Government circles.

With Parliament resuming its adjourned sitting today and opening for a new session Thursday, it was intimated that anything Prime Minister Mackenzie King might wish to say would be held for the House of Commons.

But unofficially there were expressions of satisfaction among Ministers and others in the Diplomatic Service that the meeting had been held, and much hope entertained for the future value of the North African conversations.

Houses on Wheels

Housing continues to be the most pressing problem in Arizona. Although considerable is being done about it, the population continues to grow faster than new living quarters can be provided.

Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma, Mesa, Glendale and Wickenburg are crowded to the limit because of military training fields and new war factories. Every mining camp is "bursting at the seams" because of the United Nations call for more and more copper.

At one of the largest mining camps, Miami, 600 trailers have afforded partial relief. Jerome and Superior have been provided with 50 trailers each, probably will get many more. Tucson has applied for several hundred.

Raid on Algiers Psychological 'Dud'

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Jan. 27

Algiers was raided by a small force of Axis bombers at dawn today in an attack which appeared timed for its psychological effect on the populace which had just learned of the victory-plans meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Casablanca.

If its purpose was psychological, the raid failed completely of its object. There were more small groups in cafes and on street corners discussing the conferences of the Allied leaders than gathered around the bomb-struck areas.

An unperturbed spectator was Miss Carole Landis film actress, who was impressed with "the lovely fireworks display" of the ground defenses but paid no attention to the crashing bombs. Miss Landis is touring North Africa to entertain American soldiers.

Russian Tradition Recalled By Reliance on Artillery

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Premier Stalin received Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, and the British Chargé d'Affaires, W. Lacy Baggallay, last night, it was announced today. Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff also was present.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 27—Next to the indomitable Russian spirit, artillery has been the principal factor in the sensational successes scored by the Soviet armies this winter.

While the Germans in their frantic efforts to rearm were concentrating on the production of tanks, airplanes, and motors, the Russians went quietly ahead building new and better types of guns.

Faith in the military might of artillery has long been a tradition in Russia as the following somewhat out-of-date news item makes plain:

"Four hundred brass cannon, howitzers, and mortars have been cast in our foundries. The cannon will fire missiles of 24, 18 and 12 pounds. The howitzers will discharge bombs up to 50 pounds."

Voice From the Past

This information was printed 240 years ago by Russia's first newspaper Vedomoste and its editor-in-chief, Peter the Great, who learned proofreading with other arts during his travels abroad. At that time, 1703, Peter was busy with a program to rearm the Russian Army and in the article he gave himself a well deserved boost.

Peter laid the foundations not only of Leningrad, his northern Capital, but the strength of the modern Russian Army. This was not long after the time when leather-aproned gun founders had to fire their cannon themselves while the soldiers prudently hid in holes in the ground during volleys against the enemy.

Peter realized the importance of artillery which played an increasing part up to and after the Napoleonic campaigns.

Present-Day Success

It was at Peter's old Capital that Russian artillery scored its most notable success of this war and enabled the Soviet forces to break the long siege of the city.

Peter boasted missiles of 50 pounds but Leningrad factories under siege made shells of well over a ton and the guns fire them. These shells loosened the rivets of the German blockade and shattered the barrier reef of steel which the Germans had made by stripping railroad tracks, bridges, and Finnish hillsides.

After battles in the Smolensk area in the late summer and autumn of 1941 the Germans saw that they underestimatel Russian artillery as a weapon against tanks and infantry, as well as Russian antiaircraft artillery which helped to prevent the destruction of military targets in Moscow and Leningrad.

Nazis Followed Suit

The Germans then made every effort to bring their own artillery up to a strength equal to the tasks facing them on the eastern front. Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's prewar slogan of "Guns instead of butter" was somewhat misleading in the sense that the Germans did not avail themselves of the full opportunities for expansion of artillery production; but lavished labor and materials on cheaper weapons such as trench mortars.

As part of their preparations for last summer's offensive the Germans strengthened their artillery, which already was formidable enough against any opponent then. Unfortunately for them, the Russians made further increases in their own production of artillery, besides introducing new types of explosives and ammunition and the ingenious "ready reckoners" for artillery officers prepared by leading Soviet mathematicians.

Thus the Soviet was able to sustain its artillery advantage, and this was one of the chief reasons why the Germans failed to subdue Stalingrad, and one of the factors in simplifying the problem of the destruction of the remnants of German divisions surrounded there. Soviet artillery also started the ball rolling for offensives on the Middle and Lower Don and Voronezh fronts.

Heavy Loss of Guns

Since the beginning of the Stalingrad counteroffensive the Germans have lost about 7,000 guns of all calibers. You can leave Marshal Göring to work that out in terms of butter or margarine, but concrete expression is visible at the front.

At the vital point, Morozovsky, the Germans had at their disposal only two battalions of artillery, whereas in the earlier stages of the Soviet offensive the Germans could concentrate hundreds of guns at less important points.

Glistening with white winter camouflage paint, Soviet guns pointed their muzzles at enemy fortifications outside Leningrad. Soon after the first signal fire the paint began to bubble and then to burn, leaving the guns a sullen brown, each with a halo of hot-air waves, through which the wreckage of steel and stone could be seen quivering as if a mirage. Now the cannon are sharply visible by their blackness against the snow-draped pines. But there is nobody left on the other side to see them.

Hearings on Change In Railroad Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear for three days beginning Feb. 2 the testimony of petitioners seeking to modify or wipe out the increases in rates, fares and charges granted railroads a year ago.

The first testimony will be from federal agencies, state public bodies and shipper interests. The fourth and fifth days of the hearing will be given to the carriers.

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Plan to Speed Offensive Major Result of Parley

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—While London enthusiastically hails the Casablanca conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as the immediate prelude to a speeding up of the United Nations attack on Hitler's Europe there is, nevertheless, some slight disappointment here at the failure of the meeting to produce something more concrete.

It had been hoped, for example, that an announcement might be made of a four-power war council or of the reorganization of the strategic command in the Mediterranean to fit the changed picture in Tunisia.

In responsible quarters, however, the view is that any such disappointment would be premature and the fact that these developments are not mentioned in the communiqué issued after the meeting does not necessarily mean they are not on the way.

The main point of the communiqué is clearly a statement that "complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaign of 1943 against Germany, Italy, and Japan, with the view of drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942."

This is interpreted in London as implying the definite acceleration of Allied offensives in both the European and Pacific theaters of war. The presence at the meeting of Lord Louis Mountbatten, British head of combined operations, as well as the fact that Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport, is seen as an indication that things are going to begin to move, to move soon, and to move fast.

All Resources Marshaled

"All resources were marshaled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land, and air," the communiqué declares. Emphasis is placed on the fact that this applies to all theaters of war throughout the world. This, combined with explicit references to Joseph Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek, are interpreted here as a sign that still greater efforts are to be made to help Russia and China.

This help, it is believed, may take the form not only of increased delivery of food and war supplies, but also of more direct action, as the communiqué says in the case of Russia, having as its purpose "to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points." This also is thought to apply, in different ways and in differing degrees, to the war in the Pacific.

The fact that, despite the obvious importance of the Russian and Pacific battlefronts, neither the Soviets nor the Chinese were represented at the conference has given rise to some speculation here. It is believed that a later meeting at which the Russians and Chinese as well as British and American military chiefs would be represented is not impossible.

In any case, informed opinion in London continues to attach great significance to the relationship between this Anglo-American meeting and the success of Soviet offensives on all Russian fronts.

There is a strong conviction that the communiqué means what it says when it talks of putting into "active and concrete execution" plans which were drawn up for "engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points."

Subject of Conferences

What these points are and when the attacks will be launched was, of course, the subject of conferences between the combined staffs which, as the communiqué underlines, went on for 10 days, meeting two or three times a day with frequent reports to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. The whole coastline of the continent from the northern tip of Norway all the way around to Greece—excepting of course Spain and Portugal—offers possibilities for raids and landings.

The diplomatic aspect of the talks appears in the communiqué only in reference to the "opportune" meeting between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Despite the absence of any further reference to French North African problems, however, the feeling here is that the discussions between the President and the Prime Minister, as well as their talks with Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative; British Minister Harold Macmillan, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, must have enabled them to get to the bottom of the political puzzle presented by the complex political situation in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco.

Some skepticism is expressed here as to whether any immediate solution of or any drastic movement in this French North African problem can be expected to emerge immediately out of the Casablanca conference. But it is felt at least that a much needed basis of common British-American policy must have been laid down at these talks and that progress now will be easier.

It is plain from the communiqué, however, as well as from the reports of correspondents on the spot, that the Casablanca meeting is important chiefly as a further sign of the close strategic unity which is being built up between Britain and the United States.

Nothing Like It Before

"Nothing like this prolonged discussion between the two allies has ever taken place before," the communiqué declares. Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, in their statements to press correspondents at the close of the 10-day talks emphasized the fact that the conference was far more than a mere meeting of the heads of governments such as have been so frequent and generally so futile during the past two decades.

It is clear that for both the President and the Prime Minister the meeting at Casablanca was an historic occasion marking more plainly than ever before the underlying truth of the strategic solidarity between the United States and the British Commonwealth, not for the 1943 offensive campaigns but ultimately for the defense of peace and the security of both peoples after the war has been won.

Whether this fundamental fact now will find expression in such outward ways as, for instance, the establishment of a new united command, Gen. George C. Marshall, for carrying out new offensive plans against the continent remains to be seen.

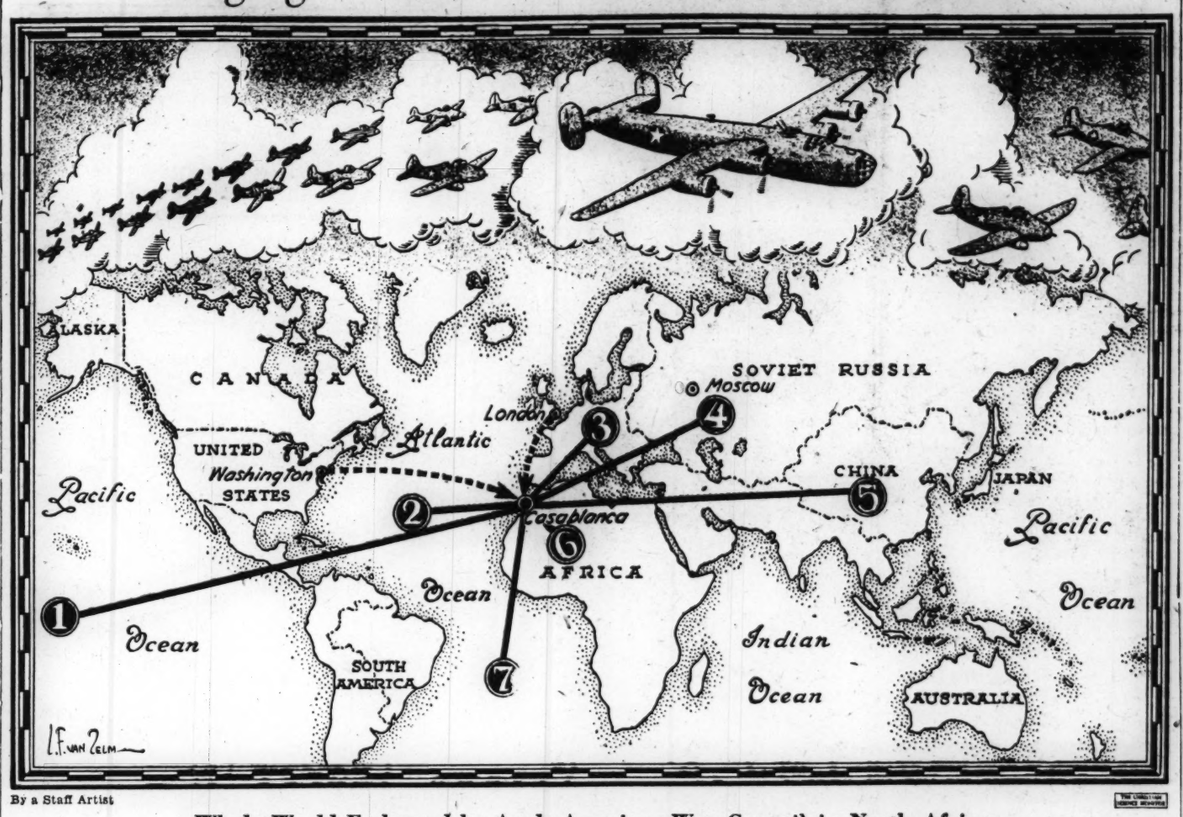
Press Comment

The British press acclaims the conference as the most striking of the meetings held between the President and Prime Minister. Practically all the papers pay the warmest tributes to Mr. Roosevelt for his courage and initiative in breaking all precedents to fly across the Atlantic to Casablanca.

But, at the same time, press comment reflects a certain amount of disappointment that the meeting failed to produce more specific results. It is the absence of a definite solution of the North African political problem which calls for a certain amount of critical comment in the press, and which adds to the puzzled concern of the man in the street here.

Nearly all papers agree the meeting of General de Gaulle and General Giraud was an important step in the right direction. But all are almost equally unanimous in concluding that the problem is still a long way from a satisfactory solution.

Winging to Make the Decisions of Casablanca



By a Staff Artist

Whole World Embraced by Anglo-American War Council in North Africa

Convoyed by swarms of fighter planes over dangerous points of their route, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill flew in two large planes to their secret African rendezvous. It is known they arrived separately, although their exact lines of flight have not been disclosed. Mr. Roosevelt went in a clipper flying boat. Mr. Churchill used the same American-made Liberator bomber that took him to Cairo and Moscow last August. On the above map, the dotted lines are representative of possible aerial routes.

During 10 days they met with ranking Allied military commanders of land, sea, and air forces to concert plans of attack. The numbered circles radiate from Casablanca to indicate these major decisions:

1. **Offensive action in Pacific Ocean.**
2. **Pooling of Allied raw materials.**
3. **Invasion of Germany.**
4. **Arms for Russia.**
5. **Aid to China.**
6. **Uniting French forces.**
7. **Counteroffensive against U-boats.**

The Communique: Military Chiefs Map 1943 Drives

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 27 (AP)—Here is the text of the official communiqué on the conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca since Jan. 14.

They were accompanied by the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff of the two countries, namely, for the United States:

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy; Lieut Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding the U. S. Army Air Forces.

And for Great Britain:

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

These were assisted by:

Lieut. Gen. B. B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Services of Supply, U. S. Army; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief-of-Staff to the Office of Minister of Defense, together with a number of staff officers of both countries.

They have received visits from Mr. Murphy (Robert Murphy, U. S. Minister to French North Africa) and Mr. Macmillan (Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister for Allied Headquarters in North Africa); from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Naval Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Air Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. Army (Commander of the U. S. Fifth Army in Tunisia) and from Middle East Headquarters from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, U. S. Army.

The President was accompanied by Harry Hopkins (Chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board) and was joined by W. Averell Harriman (U. S. Defense Expediter in England).

With the Prime Minister was Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport.

For 10 days the Combined Staffs have been in constant session, meeting two or three times a day, and recording progress at intervals to the President and Prime Minister.

The entire field of the war was surveyed theater by theater throughout the world, and all resources were marshaled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land, and air.

Nothing like this prolonged discussion between two allies has ever taken place before. Complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaigns of 1943 against Germany, Italy, and Japan with a view to drawing the utmost advantage from the markedly favorable turn of events at the close of 1942.

Premier Stalin was cordially invited to meet the President and Prime Minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the East. He was unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself as Commander-in-Chief is directing.

The President and Prime Minister realized up to the full the enormous weight of the war which Russia is successfully bearing along her whole land front, and their prime object has been to draw as much weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at the best selected points.

Premier Stalin has been fully informed of the military proposals.

The President and Prime Minister have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They have apprised him of the measures which they are undertaking to assist him in China's magnificent unrelaxing struggle for the common cause.

The occasion of the meeting between the President and Prime Minister made it opportune to invite General Giraud (Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa) to confer with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to arrange for a meeting between him and General de Gaulle (Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French Commander). The two Generals have been in close consultation.

The President and Prime Minister and their Combined Staffs, having completed their plans for the offensive campaigns of 1943, have now separated in order to put them into active and concerted execution.

African Censorship Relaxed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower relaxed censorship of political news from North Africa today.

It was stated officially that heavy political censorship had been needed to date in order that negotiations between the Fighting French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and the French Commander in North Africa, Gen. Henri Giraud, not be disrupted before they were started.

The new announcement laid down this censorship policy:

Deletions will be made in articles which (1) violate military security; (2) tend to promote disunity between British and American forces; (3) overemphasize political persecution of those who claim to be friends of the Allies, and (4) are inflammatorily inaccurate.

The new policy does not change censorship of purely military articles in any way.

The day before the invasion started General Eisenhower told correspondents that they have the status of "quasi members" of his staff to be told everything going on and only restricted in sending it if censors decided it helped the enemy.

This policy has been followed throughout and military censorship probably has been the lightest of any theater in this war. The policy has been so free that in some cases it has drawn reprimands from high authorities in Washington and London.

During November and early December there was virtually a complete "stop" on political writing and only gradually has the lid been lifted.

The situation at first was complicated by divisions of authority among the Civilian Psychological Warfare Department, the Allied Staff and the military censors.

Both censorship and psychological warfare now are centralized under one section headed by a Brigadier General.

Nonprofit Hospitals Get Wage Concession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Nonprofit hospitals, hard-pressed to hold their 150,000 to 200,000 employees tempted by higher pay in other fields, were authorized by the National War Labor Board Jan. 25 to grant wage increase wherever necessary to safeguard the health of communities.

In its first grant of such blanket authority since its initial exemption of employers of eight persons or less, the NWLB said it was acting at the urgent request of the hospitals to forestall an emergency.

Australia Moves Firmly Against 'Black Markets'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Australia has declared war on profiteers and black marketeers. The House of Representatives, adopting the principles of a bill brought down by Federal Attorney General Herbert V. Evatt, authorized a scale of penalties. These included a minimum of three months' imprisonment without a fine for individuals, and a fine of £1,000 for companies.

Those are the penalties for offenders proceeded against in any of the minor courts. If the offense is tried in a higher court before a jury, the minimum penalty will be imprisonment for 12 months, without option, for an individual and a fine of £10,000 for a company.

Moreover, every person who is a director, officer or employee actively concerned in the conduct of the business concerned is to be deemed guilty of the offense unless he proves that it was committed without his knowledge, and that all due care was taken to prevent it.

Thus a firm may be fined £10,000 and guilty directors, officers and employees sentenced to 12 months' jail as well.

Publicity

The Government also obtained from the House power to brand publicity the profiteers by placarding their premises, forcing newspapers and radios to publish the offenders' public disservice, and by making the profiteers, if necessary, place particulars of their offense on letter heads, invoices and accounts.

Federal members gave the Attorney General their support but objected to his proposal to make the operation of the bill retroactive to Feb. 20, 1942. He accepted the objection, and agreed that the bill should relate only to future offenses. He also accepted an Opposition suggestion that prosecutions should be launched only after consideration by a departmental committee, instead of on his own authority. This, said Opposition leader Arthur W. Fadden, would remove any suggestion of political partisanship.

Black marketeering includes offenses against National Security regulations dealing with: 1—Prices; 2—liquid fuel; 3—rationing of goods and services; 4—restriction of stock and control of production and, 5—the acquisition of primary products.

Attorney General Evatt declared: "Black marketing in war time is little short of treason. A buyer collaborating with a seller to obtain goods in scarce supply is just as guilty as the vendor.

Instancing many cases of inadequate penalties in the past, the Attorney General said in no case had a magistrate contemplated committing an offender to jail. Unscrupulous traders, prepared to take all the risks of legal penalties, had undoubtedly been exploiting the public. The small fines were no deterrents, because the profits were too attractive.

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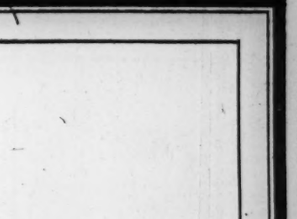

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Full Allied Strategy Awaits Unfolding

Continued from Page 1

offensive stage on all fronts simultaneously. It is written across the surface of the battle fronts that regardless of the current tremendous increases in United Nations war equipment and organized manpower both the big enemies cannot be attacked offensively at the same time.

Therefore, the first decision which had to be made at Casablanca was where to concentrate in order to overwhelm one enemy and where to maintain holding fronts in order that others might be strong enough to overwhelm.

The plan in 1942 was to maintain a holding front around Japan and concentrate against Germany.

Will that plan be continued in 1943? The chances are that it has been continued although with some revision of emphasis because the progress of the war has served to emphasize the increasing importance of the Mediterranean not only to the European war front, but also to the Pacific fronts.

Experience shows the least costly and the most effective approach to Japan is not by the island stepping-stone route but from China. And the supply line to China now runs around South Africa.

However, the course of the past year has also emphasized the extreme danger of leaving Japan too long in undisturbed enjoyment of its areas of conquest. Therefore, it is to be expected that an increased proportion of the total Allied war effort will be brought to bear against Japan, although not sufficiently greater to transfer the character of the battle in the Far East entirely out of the attritional stage into the offensive stage.

Outmaneuvering Hitler

This does not mean that it is expected to be able to overwhelm Germany in 1943. The collapse of Germany during the year remains a possibility, but the kind of possibility which would spring not from reasonably foreseeable developments but from intangibles of German morale and from the developments of strategic shortages which could take place but which are not indicated by the best available estimates of German reserves.

The fact about Germany from which all planning for the European front must start is that while Hitler may have consumed his offensive power in his last tremendous and desperate gamble for the destruction of Russia, he retains real powers of resistance on the defensive if he chooses to retire into his fortress of Europe and hope for an exhaustion of the will to war on the part of the United Nations which would give him a chance for a compromise truce.

The planners at Casablanca must have based their plans on the assumption that Hitler will do this and will be able to hold his fortress at least for another year. How, then, did they plan to operate against him with the forces which are not going to be allocated to the Far East?

What has already happened provides a strong clue to their decisions. The landing in Africa was a gambit which narrows the range of desirable next moves. It was the kind of opening which would logically suggest other moves which would fall under the category of peripheral warfare rather than frontal warfare.

They probably began their discussions on the assumption that Tunisia will be cleared up in the reasonable future and that the Mediterranean will be in United Nations hands. When that happens, a number of opportunities become available which are not now in operation.

Their biggest decisions on military matters must have revolved around the problem of how to exploit the reopening of the Mediterranean with the forces which will then be available. Will they develop the Mediterranean position primarily for the point of view of drawing the siege line around Germany tighter, or will they develop it as a base for stabs into "the soft under belly" of the Axis?

Either course would be plausible. If Germany were the only enemy and all Anglo-American power could be concentrated against that one enemy, a likely course would be to start the stabs into Europe from the south at the earliest possible moment and accompany them with stabs on other flanks to keep Hitler's transportation systems under heavy strain as he moved forces from one threatened point to another.

But there is a real question whether the time has come when these direct moves against the fortress of Europe can be attempted safely. The most important single element in Allied victory over Germany is continued and strengthened Russian military power. The year of 1942 saw Russia very nearly isolated from its allies and its essential sources of war materials.

Germany's greatest efforts were directed at severing the two main supply routes to Russia. For weeks at a time Hitler's air and sea forces succeeded in closing the northern route, and convoys were driven through often at heavy loss and always under naval escorts so large as to put a severe strain on naval power in other areas. Meanwhile, his armies reached the Volga River at Stalingrad and strangled for a time the biggest single artery of supplies in all of Russia.

Danger to Russia

Had Hitler been able to consolidate and maintain a grip on those two supply lines the bulk of Russia's armies would have been strangled.

To make victory over Hitler sure, that danger must be averted once and for all. It is the first essential to consolidation of the siege lines around Hitler's fortress and the first essential to certain victory.

A long step will be taken by reopening of the Mediterranean, for when that happens the quantity of supplies will increase and with those increased supplies Russian armies will be better able to prevent a repetition of the German advance to the Volga.

Another powerful advance would be achieved if Norway could be reconqered, for that would free the northern supply route to Russia.

The President and Mr. Churchill may very well, therefore, have set the freeing of the two supply routes to Russia as the top priority objectives of 1943.

Benefit to China

That has the advantage of being a plan for Europe which would permit the greatest possible aid to China, for every improvement to the southern supply line to Russia aids the movement of supplies to China via the Mediterranean.

If the supply routes are given top priority then the logical secondary objectives would be the mixmum possible dislocation of transport and communications inside the fortress of Europe. Air attack would be the major means. That means powerful efforts to bring United Nations bombing power into shorter range of German objectives, particularly the eastern and southern parts of Germany which have until now enjoyed relative immunity.

From Greece, or even from the islands south of Greece, the Danube could be brought under strong attack and the flow of oil from the Rumanian fields via the Danube could be harassed.

From Italy, or even from Corsica, the industrial concentrations of Southern Germany, particularly Austria, could be brought under easy attack. Corsica is only 500 miles from Vienna and many a Greek island in the Aegean Sea is less than 500 miles from the Danube and from the Rumanian oil fields.

Penning Hitler In

In other words, a most profitable year could be spent acquiring Mediterranean islands for footholds in Greece and Italy from which Hitler could be harassed and weakened. At the end of that time, assuming all went well, Hitler would be penned tight inside his fortress and beginning to suffer some of the things he has wreaked so lightly on other peoples. The stage would be set for the final blow.

An alternative campaign would be based on the assumption that Germany is more nearly ripe for that final blow today than anyone outside of the high councils has the right to assume. It may be the case. If it is, one should expect the reopening of the Mediterranean to be followed by several major assaults on the continent in an effort to end the war with Germany this year. That may have been decided.

However, this writer will venture the prediction that the 1943 campaign will turn out to be a campaign to assure the supply lines to Russia and to draw the siege lines tighter around the continent accompanied by a steadily increasing air attack coming from more and more points of the compass until there is no longer any refuge under the swastika from United Nations bombs and no main transportation line which will not be harassed and weakened and no industrial center which will not feel heavier and heavier attacks.

If this forecast proves wrong it will probably be because Germany is weaker than the publicly known facts seem to indicate and that the President and Mr. Churchill have therefore decided to launch attacks this year which would otherwise have come in 1944.

Meanwhile, in the Far East Japan certainly will meet increasing pressure on all fronts. Whether an attempt will be made to reopen the Burma Road remains highly uncertain. As American air production mounts it may prove to be easier and in the net more effective to rely on air transport.

China needs airpower more than anything else. Its food problem is something which a dozen "Burma Roads" could not affect. It has enough food to keep on living and fighting and it has unlimited manpower and a minimum sufficiency of small arms.

Give China more fighter planes and more bombers and some artillery and some machinery and it can do more than hold its own. All of this can be provided by air if sufficient transport planes are allocated to the India-China run. It would, of course, be desirable to reopen the Burma Road in addition. Probably that campaign, as so many others, waits on the reopening of the Mediterranean.

What one can almost certainly assume is that the Casablanca decisions will result in an intensified movement of supplies to the China Front, which will mean increased air pressure on Japan from China and that this will be accompanied by a steady increase in American naval power in the Pacific.

Whether this mounting pressure will reach the point of any long advance in the Allied positions on any side of the circle around Japan is problematical. But it will mean a degree of pressure on Japan which should result in Japanese losses from attrition reaching at least the point of Japanese gains from exploitation of its areas of conquest during the year—and probably a much higher point.

The most plausible result of the decisions at Casablanca, therefore, is that the balance of 1943 will witness an intensification of attritional warfare on both major fronts with the United Nations effort passing into the stage of preliminary attacks on Hitler's European fortress as soon as the basic task of assuring the supply lines to Russia has been achieved—while in the Far East there will be a continuation of the now familiar pattern in steadily mounting crescendo.

The conferees at Casablanca have also made some secondary decisions, particularly about the selection of individual commanders, which should become known long before their major strategic decisions are apparent.

Who will command in Africa when the junction of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces are affected? There is talk of making Gen. George C. Marshall supreme commander of all Allied forces in Europe and then putting General Alexander in charge of the Mediterranean area.

And behind all their discussions must have been constant thoughts of Hitler's last great weapon—his submarine. They must have decided on co-ordinated plans for meeting that one weapon which remains a serious threat to all United Nations plans. Here again we may receive concrete news before long, perhaps in the form of a unified Anglo-American anti-submarine command.

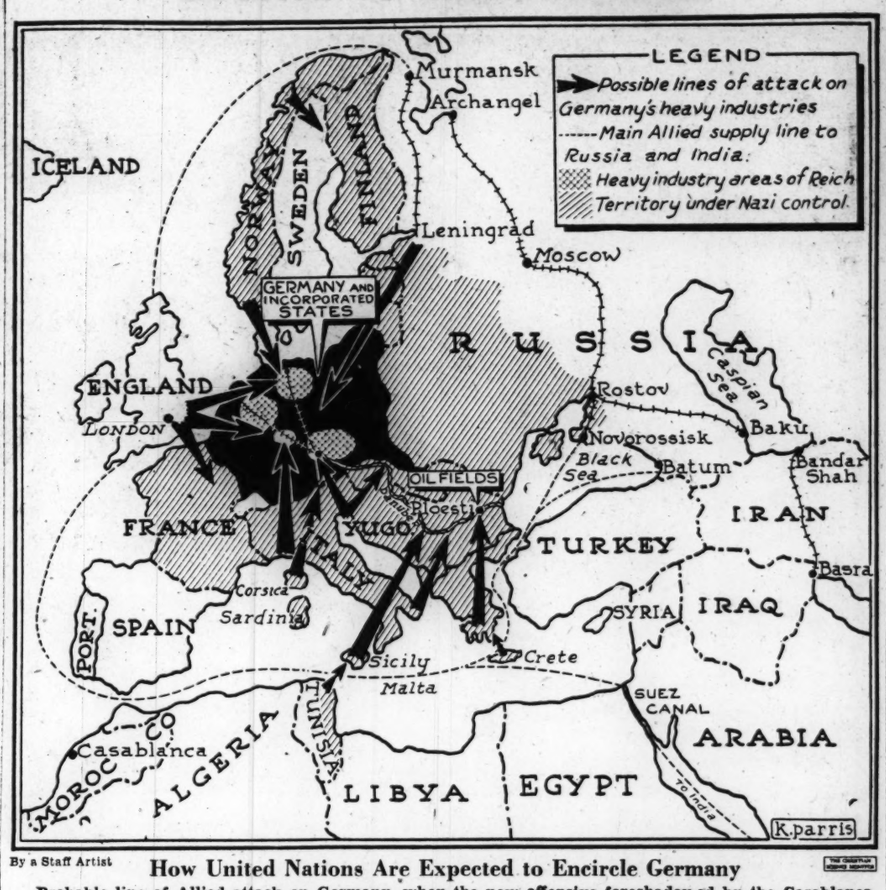
Churchill Preferred Food of the Navy

By the Associated Press

Casablanca, French Morocco, Jan. 27

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, renowned seaman, ate food prepared and served by cooks and stewards of the British Navy while here, although a hotel and a dozen villas had been requisitioned for those attending the conference.

Preview of Allied Invasion



By a Staff Artist

How United Nations Are Expected to Encircle Germany

Probable line of Allied attack on Germany, when the new offensive foreshadowed by the Casablanca meeting materializes, is shown by the arrows. These show how Allied air superiority may be expected to tighten an encircling line by pushing bases closer to Hitler's heavy industries and supply lines, bringing them within range of Allied heavy bombers. First necessity will be to secure the main Allied supply lines from attacks by the Axis.

British Find Docile Throng Awaiting Them in Tripoli

Continued from Page 1

still armed with tommy guns and retaining much of the fascist swagger despite the events.

The harbor contains many wrecks. The long thin arms of the Spanish mole, favorite target of British and American heavy bombers, is a complete wreck, as destruction from the air has been supplemented by demolitions for which the enemy had ample time.

The British Navy, however, is already on the job, having entered with the first troops, and it is hoped to have the harbor working shortly.

The local food situation is somewhat critical due mainly to extensive looting by the retreating German troops, who, during the last fortnight in Tripoli itself and the surrounding countryside, broke into stores and carried off whatever stocks they could lay their hands on.

The Italian civilians are particularly incensed against this conduct on the part of their allies.

In general, so far as the population is concerned, entry of the Allied forces has brought a welcome end to the suspense and uneasiness which has prevailed ever since it became evident that Tripoli would fall. In fact, many families had fled from their houses to live in caves among the sand dunes, fearing that artillery fire might rake the city.

But as soon as the first British armored cars came in sight they picked up their bedding and hurried home. So far as they were concerned, the war was over. The occupation of Tripoli itself was a completely orderly affair, with the Vice-Governor on hand to "speak his piece"—the Governor himself isn't around, since he is also Marshal Ettore Bastico, commander in chief of the Italian forces.

As tanks drew up in rows on the square, while infantry stacked their rifles, one lone German prisoner stood dejectedly on a corner, but nobody paid much attention to him. The soldiers, after months of the desert, were busy gaping at the unaccustomed sight of houses, of civilians wearing citified clothes, while the civilians thronged about the tanks and military vehicles and struck up halting conversations, mostly by gesture.

By tomorrow, shops and theaters will be reopened and life will be restored to as near an even tenor as possible. From a hotel window I can see the Union Jack being hoisted over Admiralty House in Tripoli.

Casablanca Meeting Develops Broad World Security Plans

Continued from Page 1

king as well as London and Washington.

This fourth personal meeting between President and Prime Minister and their Combined Chiefs of Staff carried further the negotiations between Great Britain, Russia, China and the United States on world relief and reconstruction after the war. These negotiations were in progress before Mr. Roosevelt undertook his flight to North Africa.

Stalin and Chiang

The meeting extended in principle and to a large degree in substance the unified conduct of the war among the principal Allied participants. Premier Joseph Stalin's inclusion was desired and urged. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were prepared to risk even a more dangerous site for the conference—either Cairo or Teheran—if the Russian leader had felt he could have absented himself from Russia in the midst of winter offensive. Both he and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were kept continuously informed of the trend of discussion and decision and their views were solicited.

The best informed sources in Washington continue to affirm that formal organization of a supreme Allied war council is under negotiation and will likely be set up in the visible future. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, has tended to support this interpretation by his London statement that there were numerous developments not yet ready for formal announcement at Casablanca.

The session decided, in effect, to cut through all red tape in the pooling of the world-wide resources of the United Nations on which depend the supplies for a greater volume of weapons to the Soviet Union and China in order both to maintain and strengthen their operations which are taxing the Axis supplies of manpower and matériel.

Speed-Up In Pacific

Although the fact is not disclosed in the first dispatches from North Africa, the most responsible quarters here declare the conference agreed to step up quite appreciably the pace of the war in the Pacific. The intention is to bring greater and more constant pressure on the Japanese to prevent them from consolidating their conquered positions too securely during the period that the United States and Great Britain are preoccupied in Europe. No precise formula to accomplishing this result is made known.

The meeting produced evidence that the United Nations are accomplishing a closer and more effective co-ordination of planning and strategy. In consequence, the prevailing military judgment in Washington is that before this year is over there will be a further addition to the fighting fronts in Europe, that the initiative will be with the allies in nearly every part of the world.

It is now believed that the allies are in a position to see that the Axis no longer has the convenient advantage of picking the spots where it prefers to fight. New fronts are very definitely in the making and usually these Roosevelt-Churchill conferences have produced their most significant military results about four to six months after they have taken place.

Napoleon Reversed

On balance, it looks as though the Casablanca conference, in the perspective of other Allied conferences, is giving the lie to Napoleon's famous dictum that he always preferred to fight a war against a coalition because a coalition was always fighting within itself.

The United Nations are a coalition but the latest meeting of Allied chiefs of state and Chiefs of Staff in North Africa marks a brand of international co-operation which is the stuff out of which the war will be won and out of which the peace can be won.

Today's dispatches, from North Africa, following the first censored messages which reached here two and three days ago and were held until last night for the agreed release hour, all agree that the full story of the Casablanca conference was far from completely told.

This fact adds to Washington's conviction that important steps were taken toward forming both a top Allied war council and beginning the formation of a United Nations peace organization.

Four-Power Approach

It can be said authoritatively that Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking have been negotiating—unless there is a more diplomatic word to express the same fact—with the purpose of working out a four-power approach to reconstruction and relief after the war and that the closer collaboration of the smaller and exiled governments has been under consideration.

The United Nations' machinery of reconstruction is expected to lead up to the United Nations' machinery for securing the peace.

The news of the hazardous rendezvous between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt and their military leaders was today radiocast to the entire world and so far as possible into the censor-screened areas of the Axis, by the powerful radio stations controlled by the United States Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information. Nothing pleasant for the Axis is in store and the facts will reach the enemy either on the radiocasts or on the battlefields.

Acclaimed by Jews

TRIPOLI, Jan. 23. Delayed. (AP)—Touring this North African city, this correspondent and a companion visited Tripoli's ancient ghetto where some 16,000 Jews were crowded into a labyrinth of houses and cellars.

We walked through an arched gate guarded by military police and as soon as the people recognized us as Americans the emotional outburst was almost riotous.

Men threw their arms about our necks and kissed our cheeks. Women kissed our hands. Children clung to our legs and kissed our dusty shoes.

They showed us photographs of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with cries: "Viva America! Viva Inglisi!"

They produced skimpy loaves of bread, less than six inches long, the ration for two persons a day.

A husky young fellow took us by the arms and shoved us through the crowds into a courtyard and down a flight of dark steps into a room where a white-robed patriarch sat at a bare table.

A torrent of persons crowded after us, hundreds clamoring for admittance until the doors were barred.

They told us that a few hours before the troops entered the city some leading Jewish merchants had been dragged from their shops and shot.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery gave the civilian populace his assurance they had nothing to fear when he was greeted at the city's gate for the official surrender. "Against those people I have nothing, provided they remain orderly," the General said. "My war is with the Italian and German armies and I will pursue them to the end . . . ."

State Officials Group Asks For Increase in Work Week

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27—Increase in the work week on a basis "that is not anti-labor" and yet "does not break inflation control price ceilings" was advocated by a state government manpower committee at the closing session of the Council of State Governments here.

The report, presented to the conference by the committee chairman, Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Republican Governor of Minnesota, did not specify whether the increase in hours would involve repeal of the Federal wage-hour law, providing time and a half pay for all hours over 40.

It stated merely that the industrial and commercial work week, "now averaging 42½ hours" should be increased "on a basis that is not anti-labor," that contains proper safeguards for health, and that does not break the inflation control price ceilings."

Various Recommendations

Recognizing manpower as "one of the most critical problems on the home front," the committee also asked use of 16 and 17-year-old youths on farms, use of prisoners not convicted of crimes of violence, a more effective day-care program for children of working mothers, use of government employees in harvest, reducing of war plant hoarding of manpower, reduction of absenteeism and decentralization of the Federal manpower program to provide co-operative action with the states and localities.

Complaint was expressed in another report over the Federal Government's centralization of the rationing program. "The decentralized policy we thought was firmly established is being sabotaged into a centralized system of rationing," the report complained.

In resolutions adopted at their final session, the state officials agreed to appoint special committees to confer with the United States Government on the problem of small business and on the forthcoming recommendations for an enlarged Social Security Board, Department of Labor, and National Resources Board.

Looking to the possible enactment of a Federal retail sales tax, the state officials asked for joint Federal-state administration of such a tax.

Another resolution provided for appointment of a committee to study the timberland problem of the United States, with a view to "promoting highest utilization of timber resources of the nation."

The Council reiterated its stand in favor of breaking down interstate trade barriers and the enactment of uniform state laws.

One of the most controversial issues before the Council—a uniform state law to give Governors emergency powers for carrying out war measures in their states was received by the conference but become involved in sharp dispute.

Although these emergency powers have been granted in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and several other states, it was evident that in other states political differences between Governors and their legislatures would interfere with enactment of such a law.

Fuel Oil Assurance

At the close of the Council meeting, representatives of 13 of the 17 East Coast bloc of states where fuel oil has been rationed and pleasure driving stopped, met with spokesmen from the Petroleum Administrator for War's office and were assured that adequate fuel oil will be available for householders in their states for the rest of the winter.

"The utmost consideration will continue to be given by all authorities so that homes will receive necessary supplies," the conferees announced. "In this connection," they added, "the Army and Navy are co-operating at every point with the Petroleum Administrator and OPA to make necessary supplies available."

Three Governors attended the fuel oil meeting—Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland.

House Committee to Probe 'Army-Navy Loafers' Charge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee ordered an investigation today into charges by Rubber Administrator William Jeffers that "Army and Navy loafers" were interfering with war production.

At almost the same time, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, assured Senators that 55 per cent of the synthetic rubber program, for which Mr. Jeffers has been waging a vigorous fight in the face of Army and Navy opposition, would be "carried through as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Jeffers made his remarks concerning some Army and Navy men in a round table conference of the Council of State Governments in Baltimore yesterday and last night explained that his criticism was that there were too many "expediters from the Army and Navy." Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia requested the Naval Affairs Committee to make the inquiry.

The controversy over Mr. Jeffers' charges was also brought up in the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee when Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana asked Mr. Nelson if it was true that Army and Navy "expediters" were impeding production.

"I think they were," Nelson replied, "but not today."

Asked what interference Mr. Jeffers meant when he said, as one report stated, that the country could be kept on rubber if interference was removed, Mr. Nelson said there had been "differences of opinion" with the Chiefs of Staff who "largely dictated the relative importance" of the various production programs.

"They are not necessarily fights," Mr. Nelson said. "I don't want you to interpret it as such."

Mr. Jeffers thought that 65 to 70 per cent of the synthetic rubber program should be pushed, Mr. Nelson said, but added that 55 per cent was estimated to provide rubber for military needs and essential civilian transportation. He said the remainder of the program would be co-ordinated with other conflicting programs of equally great importance.

The Army and Navy Chiefs of Staff had never approved the 55 per cent directive, Mr. Nelson said, because they were pressing for other things. But Mr. Nelson said that since he had gone ahead with his program, he thought nothing would impede it.

Mr. Nelson said it was his experience in Washington that "there are three sides to every question—your side, my side and the true one."

He also said that in the rubber program he relied entirely on Mr. Jeffers and thought he was "doing a splendid job to carry out the recommendations in the Baruch report."

Brig. Gen. Wash, 9 Airmen Killed

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 27 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash, whose career of more than a quarter of a century as a flying officer spanned many posts of high command, was killed with nine other airmen in the crash of their plane a few miles east of here yesterday.

The ship, a twin-motored Army transport, plunged into a wooded area seven miles from Flomaton, Ala., near the Florida-Alabama line during a heavy rainstorm.

General Wash was commanding officer of the Third Air Force at Tampa before being assigned as commanding general of the Second Air Support Command with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo. He and his party were flying from Drew Field, Tampa, to Oklahoma City by way of Mobile.

Capt. Martin Doster, Drew Field public relations officer, said members of General Wash's staff lost with him were Lieut. Col. J. H. Cunningham, Lieut. Col. J. A. Cain, Maj. J. R. Lee and Lieut. Col. J. A. Simon, all of Colorado Springs.

Others aboard were Maj. S. B. Gimble, Jr., pilot, Third Air Force, Tampa; Flight Officer Glenn A. Johnson, Tampa and Oshkosh, Wis., co-pilot; Lieut. Edward A. Durica, Oak Park, Ill.; Master Sergeant Pius Witherow, Tampa, engineer, and Staff Sergeant J. C. Melder, Tampa.

Bishop Mann Resigns

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, has announced his resignation, just 20 years and one day after he accepted the post. Bishop Mann came here from Boston after he had rejected Bishoprics offered him at Washington, New York and in Western New York.

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Russia and China Covered In Allied War Strategy

By Homer Metz

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that they were not represented by their leaders Russia and China had roles of incalculable importance to play at the historic conference at Casablanca.

The two eastern Allies were present in the guise of two main problems of world strategy which undoubtedly came in for a substantial share of attention from the conferees.

These problems are:

1. The development of better and closer political relationships between all members of the Allied front, possibly through the granting of equal voices to Russia and China on a supreme war council.

2. The task of increasing the flow of supplies to both Russia and China as increased and perhaps new offensive operations put further demands on the United States and Britain in the west.

Closer co-operation between the Western democracies and their Allied powers in the East has been an urgent necessity for some time—a necessity that has become more and more apparent to influential opinion in all four nations.

Close Co-operation Offered

The fact that an invitation to attend the Casablanca talks was extended to Joseph Stalin—an invitation which, unfortunately, he did not see fit to accept—and that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was kept informed of all that took place should provide convincing proof of the desire of the Anglo-Saxon nations to bring about such closer co-operation.

And it should do much toward allaying whatever misgivings might still exist in Moscow and Chungking.

Russia, in spite of the denials of Communists and other apologists in this country, has been slow to cast off its traditional suspicion of the Western democracies. This has manifested itself in a curious reluctance on the part of Russia's leaders to give their full confidence to their allies, especially as regards military strength and resources. There is every reason to believe, for example, that neither the United States nor Britain knew the Soviets were going to launch an offensive of such crushing power this winter.

A great deal of Russia's doubts about her partners in all probability was dissipated by the opening of the Anglo-American front in French Africa and the success of the British Eighth Army. But there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Strain on Relationships

Granting of full equality to China in the counsels of the United Nations—even though it has thus far been done by remote control—should revitalize the Chinese people's will to win and convince them that the promises of political and economic freedom implied in the ending of extraterritoriality rights can and will be fulfilled.

An important sidelight, incidentally, is the need for a better understanding between Russia and China. Recently there have been reports that this relationship was being subjected to a heavy strain because of the continued presence of Chinese Communist troops in Shanshi Province. Some authorities have expressed the belief that a good share of Chinese effectives were being kept out of action against the Japanese because of the necessity of guarding the Communists.

Another political complication is provided by Russia's peculiar relationship with Japan. Technically, Russia is at war only with the European half of the Axis. And it is a moot point whether under these circumstances Stalin or his representative could ethically participate in a supreme war council's deliberations on tactics against Japan.

Russia Needs Supplies

In the matter of supplies, it is obvious that Russia will require as much, if not more, than she is now receiving if her offensive against the Germans is to continue at its present sensational pace. It goes without saying, of course, that everything possible must be done to facilitate such a continuance.

Manpower Russia apparently still has in abundance. But the volume of material she is using up in rolling back the Germans must be of staggering proportions.

The extraordinary accomplishments of the Russians in transplanting whole industries to the interior and beyond the Urals should not obscure the heavy losses of food, manganese, iron and other materials due to German conquests. These must be replaced from other sources if the Red Army is to be kept in full military efficiency for offensive campaigns in the spring and summer when Anglo-American pressure against the Reich in the west and the south is stepped up.

Pledged by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt declared in his talk with the war correspondents in Casablanca that Russia would get these necessities.

But if she is to get them in increased volume the present sea lanes to Soviet ports must be kept reasonably clear of airplanes and U-boats and still new paths must be opened. It is in this connection that the Russians have a vital stake in the quick settlement of the French political situation in North Africa and the setting up of a unified Allied command.

For such a settlement and the correlative concentration of the utmost Allied power in Tunisia is a prerequisite to the opening of the Mediterranean to eastbound shipping. It has been conservatively estimated that free passage through the Mediterranean would enable the United States and Britain to increase their shipments to Russia by at least 20 per cent.

Up to now American and British supplies have reached Russia only through the bomb-ridden sea lanes to Murmansk in the Far North and the lengthy round-the-Cape journey to Iran, whence they have been moved overland by train, truck and airplane.

It is for the same reason that a unified Allied directorate and settlement of the North African political problem are of the utmost importance to China.

Like Russia, China's vital need is supplies. Efficient as the air freight service over the Himalayas from India undoubtedly is, it has become increasingly plain that hundreds of thousands of Chinese fighting men are being kept from full battle strength because of lack of equipment and ammunition.

The opening of the Mediterranean would reduce the time it takes British supplies to reach India and then China by from four to six weeks, and it would also enable the United States to send China-bound ships from its east coast ports across the Atlantic instead of routing them over the longer and submarine-infested Pacific sea lanes.

This problem of sufficient supplies is the crux of the whole Allied-Chinese position in the Far East. On its solution depends the success of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's nascent offensive to wrest Burma from the Japanese and the ability of the Chinese to prevent a possible new Nipponese thrust into Yunnan, which was reported about to begin as early as six weeks ago.

Chinese Farm Workers

Likewise, more and more supplies are needed inside China, if the American air force there is to launch a major aerial attack on Japan this year.

It is quite possible that the Casablanca conferees discussed the possibility of making use of some of China's excess manpower in parts of the world other than China, not for military purposes but as war workers and farmers.

It has been suggested in some quarters that Chinese farm workers could be brought to the United States for the duration of the war in order to release agricultural workers for military service and war plant jobs.

China's Share

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Chinese have pretty definite ideas of how to use the "full measure of help" promised by President Roosevelt after his conference with Prime Minister Churchill in North Africa.

It cannot arrive too soon to suit them.

Entrenched in Asia from Manchuria to Burma, Japan now operates as a continental power. She must be overcome by continental offensives.

When Prime Minister Churchill described the North African campaign as exposing the "soft underbelly of Axis Europe," the Chinese lost no time in reviving their old contention that the development and use of Chinese bases by the United Nations would lay equally bare the armored center of the Japanese Empire.

Fortunately, Japan does not occupy the entire Chinese coast, and long stretches of it are in the possession of Chinese guerrilla troops in the Provinces of Kiangsu, Fukian and Kuangtung.

To the Chinese, that "full measure of help" will mean first of all the recapture of Burma and the reopening of the Burma supply road over which such help must come to China unless it is to be borne in on the greatest air transport fleet man has ever dreamed of.

When that help arrives, Chinese believe that the reconquest of China and the use of Chinese bases near the coast to strike at the industrial solar plexus of the Japanese war machine largely should go hand in hand.

Col. Walker in Supply Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Assignment of Col. William G. Walker of Minneapolis as assistant chief of staff for supply at headquarters of the Army Ground Forces is announced by the War Department. Colonel Walker succeeds Brig. Gen. Willard S. Paul, of Shrewsbury, Mass., whose new assignment was not disclosed.

Actors in 'Unconditional Surrender' Drama

Associated Press

Gave Roosevelt and Churchill Facts on Allied War Situation at Casablanca Conference

Upper, left to right: Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Navy; Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa; Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding United States Army Air Forces, and W. Averell Harriman, United States Defense Expediter in England.

Lower, left to right: Sir Dudley Pound, British Admiral of the Fleet, First Sea Lord; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, and Sir Charles Portal, Air Chief Marshal, Chief of the Air Staff.

Housewives Thought 'News' Ration Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The secret of the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill—hinted at for a fortnight and known by press and radio about 30 hours before being made public—was kept so well that many United States housewives thought last night's big news was going to be the announcement of a new food-rationing program.

Movie-type "teasers" in newspapers and over the air waves were permitted by the Office of Censorship as soon as the first stories of the conference began moving Monday afternoon for release last night at 10 o'clock. As a result, little box announcements appeared on front pages and radio programs were interspersed with warnings to "tune in at 10 o'clock tonight for news which will affect all Americans—and the whole world."

Local rationing officials said today they had been stormed by phone calls from anxious housewives wondering "what is going to be rationed this time."

In addition, street speculation varied from the rationing idea—which seemed most popular—to the possibility that the opening of some new battlefront was to be announced.

Editors Warned

The whole thing was a military secret until the 10 o'clock deadline. On Jan. 9, Director Byron Price of the Office of Censorship issued a note to editors and radiocasters, warning that the President was "taking another trip"—apparently referring to his inspection swing around the country last fall. Marked "confidential and not for publication," the note called attention to the censorship-code provision restricting information regarding the movements of the Commander in Chief and other ranking Federal officials.

Absence of the President from the City was subsequently stressed by local news circles by the cancellation of his semiweekly press conferences and his failure to confer weekly with Congressional leaders—a regular practice. None of this, however, was published.

Reading stories from London of far-reaching United Nations war councils which were said to be under way, editors easily deduced that Mr. Roosevelt was in conference with the Prime Minister somewhere—but nothing was published.

The rationing reaction was evidence as to how well the secret was kept within the nation. Axis radiocasts as late as last night, which said Mr. Churchill was conferring with the President in Washington, proved how little the enemy learned.

[The BBC began radiocasting announcements of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in English, French, German, and Italian on all its overseas service wavelengths at 3 a. m., E. S. T. (10 p. m. E. W. T.) today, whereas its services usually close down at midnight. The announcements were to be repeated almost continuously for 48 hours in more than a score of languages.]

Story of Casablanca Heard by Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 27

News broadcasts about the Casablanca conference had a listening audience of 56,560,000 adults—exceeded by only two other broadcasts in the history of radio—according to a special survey made by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm, and released by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Associated Press reported that dispatches of the 20 correspondents who attended the conference totaled 70,000 words and took 30 hours to transmit to London and New York from Gibraltar.

Correspondents accredited to Allied Headquarters in North Africa were notified suddenly to board three transport planes, and were rushed 800 miles to Casablanca, where they stayed three days while the conferences were going on.

In order for the sudden presence of a large group of correspondents hundreds of miles from the actual warfront not to arouse comment, their arm bands and insignia were discarded.

If questioned, the correspondents replied merely that they were making a tour of the North African front to inspect troops, and were leaving shortly.

While many Frenchmen could not help but notice the unusual precautions taken in certain parts of the city, few guessed that Roosevelt and Churchill were in the party.

The conference was kept remarkably secret from the outside world, even though rumors were buzzing around Casablanca several days, it was said in London by Lieut. Col. Joseph Philips, who brought the news stories out by hand to Gibraltar and London, but keeping the secret required some elaborate stalling.

Few Hours for Writing

The correspondents had only a few hours after the Sunday conference to clean up their stories and get them censored.

Colonel Phillips took off with a great bundle of copy Sunday night in Maj. Gen. George S. Patton's special plane, with the warning they would be lucky if they got away in one piece, because Casablanca's anti-aircraft guns were shooting at anything overhead.

The plan was that Colonel Phillips was to cable the stories from Gibraltar to London, thereby averting premature disclosure over the North African communication lines. At Gibraltar Colonel Phillips discovered the cable line was working to the United States, so he filed the copy simultaneously to New York and London.

News to Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—News of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference will be carried to officers and men of the U. S. Navy in the daily news digest transmitted to all ships and stations from Washington, the Navy said.

War Department officials said the Army would get the news through "usual channels," including Office of War Information broadcasts beamed to stations abroad.

To thousands of servicemen in North Africa, of course, the news will be anti-climax—they learned of the President's trip first hand when he reviewed troops.

British Execute German Spy

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Franciscus Johannes Winter, a German spy who came to Britain in the guise of a refugee, was executed Jan. 26 in Wadsworth Prison, the Home Office announced.

Winter, who was born in Antwerp, Belgium, was stated to have been sent to Britain by the German Secret Service to obtain employment on a ship and then report the movement of any seagoing convoy in which he sailed.

He arrived last July 31 at a British port as a passenger on a British ship and told immigration authorities he escaped from Belgium and made his way across France to Spain.

The Home Office said that British authorities questioned his story, in which he persisted for a long time, and he finally admitted it was "a pack of lies."

Then, it was said, he asserted that the journey was arranged by the German Secret Service to get reports on convoy movements. The Germans taught him how to use invisible ink and he was given an address in a neutral country to which letters with his convoy reports were to be sent.

Winter was tried in secret and was convicted and sentenced Dec. 4. He appealed but the appeal was dismissed Jan. 11.

He was the thirteenth spy to be executed in Britain since the start of the war, equalling the number executed in World War I. In the preceding conflict, however, 19 in all were sentenced to the capital penalty but some sentences were not carried out and one spy committed suicide.

Democracy in the Balkans Facing Thorny Postwar Path

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—The Balkan political winds recently have grown less stormy in at least two areas, but many serious problems remain to be faced. In Yugoslavia and Poland conditions are such that an immediate postwar return to the paths of democracy may not be easy.

The Greek Government, in a message radiocast to Greece by Vice-Premier Prof. Panajotis Kannellopolous, has announced its intention of resigning the moment the country is liberated.

It is hoped that this decision will put an end to fears entertained by many Greeks at home and abroad that the Tsouderos Cabinet, which is legally the successor to the dictatorial regime established by Gen. George Metaxas, would resume its dictatorial character as soon as it got back to Athens.

A large number of Greeks are republicans, so one of the implications of the Government's pronouncement is that the Greek nation will be able, if it wishes, when the war is won, to reopen the old constitutional issue of monarchy or republic through the ballot box.

King Lost Popularity

Without venturing any prophecies, it is common knowledge that King George II, who returned from exile with the backing of a substantial majority of the population, lost much of his popularity when he allowed General Metaxas to establish the dictatorship, even though General Metaxas put through many needed reforms including reorganization of the armed forces and a grant of two weeks' holiday with pay to Greek industrial workers.

How far the pendulum has swung back again in the King's favor as a result of his war record, in the course of which he not only led the resistance to the Axis but also facilitated the gradual assumption of the dictatorial attributes by the Cabinet-in-exile, cannot be known until the war is over.

The Greek Government's action is in line with the attitude continually stressed by Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, that those who have left their countries to go on fighting are "only a small part of the nation" and those who were left behind not only are bearing the brunt of the struggle but undoubtedly will decide the postwar form of government.

In these circumstances, it can be assumed that the Czechoslovakian Government will submit its resignation when its country is liberated just as the Greek Government has undertaken to do.

Poles Partitioned

The Poles, though united in opposition to the Germans, have been subjected to a fresh partition, appalling cruelties, and devastations. On one side the Germans have annexed several provinces and on the other there is the issue of the demarcation line set up by the Russo-German agreement of 1939 which remains to be cleared up.

Thus re-establishment of the unity of the country within substantially changed frontiers may have to be carried out before there is a national appeal to the ballot box in Poland.

Chief obstacle to the resumption of the democratic system in Yugoslavia is dissension which the Axis acting on the theory of divide aid and rule, has revived successfully between the two main racial groups in the country, the Serbs and the Croats. Until recently, the unhappy quarrel had been reflected only too faithfully in the ranks of the exiled Yugoslav Government. But the latest Cabinet reconstruction—the most important aspect of which was the dropping of Foreign Minister Montchilo Nintchitch has been hailed as a big step toward Serb-Croat reconciliation. If progress in London is maintained, it can be assumed that in due course it will be reflected in the resumption of co-operation between most of the varied anti-Axis elements in Yugoslavia itself.

Even so, it will be necessary to settle the constitutional problem, complicated by years of dictatorial rule following the coup d'état by King Alexander, before electors can play their part in choosing a fresh government.

It can be assumed, however, that in Yugoslavia's case and Poland's, fresh blood will be introduced into the governments as soon as they get back to native soil.

But so far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it also can be assumed that unless reconciliation can be effected among the three main racial groups of which the country is composed—Serbs, Croats, and Slovens—the chances of Yugoslavia being reconstituted as an entity are extremely remote.

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U. S. Comment on Meeting Favorable

Public reaction in the United States to President Roosevelt's North African trip is on the whole favorable, in large measure laudatory, and critical only in matters of detail or, as with Wendell L. Willkie, on the ground that a complete United Nations War Council was not formed.

Editorial and other comment as assembled by the Associated Press includes these main points:

New York Times [Ind. D.]—The President's visit to Casablanca is a bold and brilliant stroke of leadership. Its immediate results are a new unity on the part of our French allies and "complete agreement" between the British and American war staffs on the campaigns which will be undertaken in every theater of war in close association with our friends, the Russians and the Chinese.

New York Herald Tribune [Ind. R.]—The historic meeting at Casablanca has been surrounded with all the dramatic decoration which such an occasion could suggest. The announced results, as is probably inevitable under the requirements of secrecy, are somewhat less impressive. . . . It is evident that some of the hopes inspired by the unofficial comment of the last couple of weeks were premature. No Allied supreme war council has emerged from the conference, nor is there any hint of one.

Wendell L. Willkie in New York said he is disappointed in the announced results of the North African meeting because a grand military strategy board was not set up and a "straightforward policy" on the political situation in North Africa was not enunciated.

Speaking over a Mutual network last night, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate praised President Roosevelt for "his part in the hazards of the flight, in meeting and reviewing the soldiers and honoring the dead, with fine taste and appropriate spirit."

He expressed regret, however, that Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek did not participate in the conference. He added that many had hoped "that a grand military strategy board was to be brought into being, that Russia and China were at least to be recognized as equals in the problems of war and the peace to come, that a straightforward policy worthy of our traditions with reference to the tangled and ugly problems of North African politics was to be formulated."

"Personally," he said, "I have long believed that the discussion of postwar planning by the creation of blueprinted international parliaments and economic panaceas, was futile unless instrumentalities are created while we fight from which the instrumentalities of peace can grow."

Washington — Highly praised in most quarters of the National Capital, belittled in some, the precedent-shattering Casablanca meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill drew from official Washington today wide differences of opinion on the extent of its accomplishments.

While some Congressmen read into last night's announcement of the meeting a settlement of North African political differences, others, such as Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota expressed disappointment that a united French front was not "announced as a fact."

There was marked approval, too, for the declaration from the leaders of the two nations that "complete agreement" had been reached on 1943 war plans designed to bring about "unconditional surrender" of the Axis.

By and large, the historic session brought acclamation for its "daring," "inspiring," "stimulating," "encouraging," and "thrilling" objectives.

A few Congressmen tempered approval with expressions of regret that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Russia's Premier Joseph Stalin, were not present. Others praising the purpose of the meeting, said the announcement failed to tell a great deal of what had been accomplished, but added that was understandable because it might have disclosed military secrets.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull described the decisions as "most wise and timely," and "of the most far-reaching importance." He expected, he said, to comment soon "on some of the more vital phases."

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared "Casablanca speaks for itself, and the Axis will learn what its means through 1943."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a frequent critic of the Roosevelt foreign policy, observed that "of course it was a very spectacular thing for the President to do, but there was nothing new in the press release given out that wasn't already known to the American people."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts: "It inspires confidence that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are determined upon 'unconditional surrender' by the enemy."

The Washington Post said editorially: "In former days the news that our President had gone abroad would have aroused a great deal of criticism. We are confident that there will be none about this trip. It will be regarded, on the contrary, as supreme evidence that the Commander in Chief is doing his job, namely, getting on with the war . . . now that a unified policy has been achieved, a unified strategy will be easy."

San Francisco Chronicle [Ind. R.]—There may be reason to criticize the President for his trip to North Africa, or some circumstances of it, but not on the ground of legality. That is the basis on which we may expect to hear partisan criticism in or reflected from Congress. It is a totally wrong basis. There is no constitutional provision on this point and no legislation implying prohibition of the President leaving the country in time of war.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer [Ind. D.]—Every aspect of the Casablanca conference is epoch-marking and tradition-shattering. . . . But it can be seen in its true perspective only by contrast with the conditions that prevailed at previous Roosevelt-Churchill meetings. . . . This is the fourth meeting. Victories this time replace defeats in the military background. The United Nations are on the march. The 10 days at Casablanca will be historic.

Portland Oregonian [Ind. R.]—In our approval of the Anglo-American unity of purpose and plan it should not be entirely overlooked that this is not the final step in unity. . . . We are forced to the conclusion that either the leaders of Russia and China deliberately withheld their representatives, or Mr. Roosevelt would not be present personally, to perfect their own unit of command in advance of a United Nations unity of command. . . . Let them extend the system of a united high command to the Allies as a whole. Otherwise the winning of the war will be more difficult and the peace could be lost.

Los Angeles Times [R]—What, specifically, will come out of Casablanca in the way of future offensives we do not know and do not now need to know. It is enough for the present to be sure that when these men and their staffs get together, at whatever personal risks, its is not just grandstanding nor war-of-nerves stuff for our enemies.

Denver Rocky Mountain News—It is welcome news. There is complete unanimity among Americans that victory depends on the United States and Britai ngetting together and staying together in matters on policy and strategy. . . .

Albuquerque (N. M.), Journal [Ind.]—The conference and the announcements of unity achieved will have inspirational effect not only in the countries directly concerned in the program, but in those countries which have been overrun and conquered by the dictators.

Kansas City Star—The momentous conference . . . was a spectacular affair . . . doubtless deliberately designed to dramatize the unity of the Allied cause to the world. . . . Such a conference would not have been held if the time had not arrived for a general offensive.

Baltimore Sun—Nothing in the whole course of the war is more welcome than this ringing assurance, from the President and Mr. Churchill, of "complete agreement" on the present essentials of the war effort.

Nashville Tennessean [Dem.]—Because the Casablanca conference spells the Axis doom, the American people who, if advised beforehand, might have opposed it as too dangerous for the most important leader in the world, now can hail it as a major achievement which speeds the day of victory.

'Admiral'-'Commodore' Hold Salty Meeting

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

Both of them love their Navies, so it was fitting that these code words were used for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill during their Casablanca powwow:

"Admiral" for President Roosevelt.

"Commodore" for the Prime Minister.

And few persons were let in on the secret.

State-Wide Liquor Curfews Show Increase Since War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The list of state-wide curfews on the sale of alcoholic beverages has been steadily growing since the outbreak of war and such restrictions, ranging the ban hour from 10 p. m. to 2 a. m., are now in effect in 12 states, while partial curfews are in force in 18 others, according to a survey by Allied Liquor Industries. The first wartime liquor curfews were established in California and Hawaii shortly after the assault on Pearl Harbor, a report on the survey says.

"Up to this time no curfews have been recorded in areas covered in 13 additional states although discussions now under way indicate that additional curfews may be established in areas as yet unaffected," the survey report in Allied News Letter finds.

At the same time the industry's News Letter reports that at least 20 of 40 state Legislatures meeting this month are considering proposals to alter state liquor laws. Thus, in Arkansas an outright prohibition bill has been introduced; in South Carolina, Gov. Olin D. Johnston's inaugural address advocated state-wide prohibition; in Ohio, State dry forces announced they would sponsor legislation to abolish sale of liquor by the glass; in Oregon and North Carolina, Sunday closings on beer and wine sales are proposed; a pending Maryland bill would ban the sale of certain alcoholic beverages on Sundays, and in Massachusetts a bill would impose a state-wide 11 p. m. curfew.

Widest Ban

The liquor sale curfew of widest scope was ordered by military authorities in Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah and Washington on last Nov. 26, banning on-premise sales of liquor to all members of the armed forces between the hours of 5 p. m. and midnight, and off-premise sales between 5 p. m. and 8 p. m., the report says.

Prior to the eight-state regulation, the states of Arizona, Oregon and Washington had all placed a 10 p. m. curfew in effect for servicemen; the cities of Reno and Las Vegas, had instituted liquor sale closing hours for the first time in Nevada's history, and 37 California communities had been operating under curfews, many with a 10 p. m. limit on sales to servicemen in bars and 8 p. m. in liquor stores.

"Since the establishment of the eight-state military curfews, the State Board of Equalization in California has ruled that the curfew hour of midnight for soldiers be also made applicable for civilians, so that a midnight closing was in effect established for California taverns," the Allied letter continues.

Other states with state-wide curfew regulations include New Hampshire, where beer sales are limited up to 10:45 p. m. daily and 11:15 p. m. on Saturdays; Louisiana, where a mandatory midnight curfew is imposed on sales to men in uniform; Virginia, where wine and beer sales are restricted after 11 p. m. in on-premise outlets and liquor store-hours are limited to 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and Texas where a state-wide military order limits sales to men in the armed forces up to 11:30 p. m. daily and 2 a. m. on Sunday morning.

Other States

In addition, the liquor industry organ says that Tennessee law provides for a 11 p. m. closing; Kentucky for a midnight closing, and Nebraska, for a 1 a. m. closing.

Curfews have been established in local areas in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, North Carolina and Wyoming, it reports.

"The wide variety of curfew hours and voluntary closings now in existence throughout the country largely reflect adjustment of normal, peacetime operating conditions to wartime exigencies," the publication holds.

Dr. Ralph Stoody, director of the Methodist Church Commission on Public Information, took issue, however, with this appraisal of the rise in the number of curfews.

"The Allied writer is quite right in referring to wartime exigencies as having had an influence upon the increased curfew on liquor selling," he said today, "but he errs in implying that this has come about wholly unassisted and by voluntary adjustments on the part of the liquor trade.

"Whatever concessions have been made are in the nature of a strategic retreat under the compulsion of an insistent demand on the part of patriotic citizens. More clearly than ever before the public is seeing against the new background of wartime conditions the physical inefficiency, the decreased productivity, the absenteeism, the multiplied accident hazards and the economic waste which results from unrestrained liquor selling. They do not want their dangers enhanced or their own sacrifices nullified and have been saying so. Apparently their voices have been heard."

when will

you be able to see the New Year's first great emotional drama? SOON when

SPENCER TRACY

KATHARINE HEPBURN

appear in M-G-M's

Keeper of the Flame

Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sindbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man. Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

© Columbia

Fred Astaire

Now in 'You Were Never Lovelier'

HOLIDAY INN—Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Marjorie Reynolds and Virginia Dale in pleasant musical about inn open only on holidays. Songs include "White Christmas" and "Easter Parade."—M. Y.

HOUSE OF FEAR—Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson solve mystery of murder on English estate. Good suspense.—M. Y.

HOUSE OF FRANKENSTEIN—Boris Karloff, Lon Chaney, Jr., and J. Carrol Naish in horror melodrama about monster, mad scientist, and hunchback. Gruesome.—M.

HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES—Lavish production of Hawthorne's classic. Good cast, but slow and dull.—M. Y.

HOWARD HUGHES PRODUCTION—Documentary film about Hughes' aeronautical achievements. Interesting.—M. Y.

HUMAN COMEDY—Mickey Rooney in sentimental story of small-town boy who delivers telegrams during war. Good cast.—M. Y.

I MARRIED A WITCH—Fredric March and Veronica Lake in fantastic comedy about witch who comes back to haunt descendant of Puritan who burned her at the stake. Amusing.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—John Wayne in Republic's version of Bret Harte's "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." Fairly good.—M. Y.

IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Republic's version of Dodge City days, with John Wayne and Martha Scott. Fairly good.—M. Y.

JACK LONDON—Michael O'Shea in fictionalized biography of author. Dull.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Michèle Morgan and Paul Henreid in Free French melodrama about Resistance fighters and Nazi pursuers. Good suspense.—M. Y.

JOHNNY DOUGHBOY—Jane Withers in Republic's version of Cinderella story. Fairly good.—M. Y.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn in fine production of Somerset Maugham story about fascist movement in America. Excellent.—M. Y.

LADY BODYGUARD—Eleanor Parker and Edmund Lowe in fairly good melodrama about female detective. Good suspense.—M. Y.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Barbara Stanwyck in fairly good version of Gypsy Rose Lee's "The G-String Murders." Good cast.—M. Y.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—John Wayne and Jean Arthur in fairly good romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model.

Recent Releases

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, set against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs Nazi spies.—M.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery film with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from Clare Boothe Luce's play—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative Two delightful youngsters in cast. —M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental —M. Y.

REUNION IN FRANCE—Romantic melodrama in which pampered French girl responds to call of patriotism and helps flier escape.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography, and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarity. Elementary.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff —M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murdered in an entertaining knockabout mystery farce. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

The President and the Prime Minister

Continued from Page 1

of France and the triumph of human liberties by total defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by the union in the war of all Frenchmen fighting side by side with all their Allies."

[From London the Associated Press reports that full agreement presumably was reached at the conference on the clarification of the command in Africa and may be disclosed soon, according to military circles there.]

Sat in the Sunshine

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill sat in the sunshine before the background of the picturesque villa outside which purple Bougainvillia was climbing up the columns of the loggia.

To one side was a swimming pool converted into an air-raid shelter. The President wore a gray suit, pale blue shirt, and black tie. Mr. Churchill was garbed in a chalk-stripe gray suit with a white shirt and the familiar polkadot bow.

The Prime Minister wore on the lapel of his jacket a "Victory V" in diamonds and a miniature insignia of America's Distinguished Service Order bestowed on him by Gen. John J. Pershing in World War I. Correspondents at his feet had a closeup of his black boots with zipper fasteners instead of laces.

A Bit of Persiflage

Just before the pressmen gathered round, Mr. Churchill solicitously inquired whether Mr. Roosevelt wouldn't like a hat to shield him from the sun.

"Not at all, thanks," the President replied. "I was born without one, why should I need one now?"

The President pointed out to correspondents that the successful landings in French North Africa which had changed the whole outlook of the war since Nov. 8 were a realization of plans he and Mr. Churchill had formulated at Washington as far back as last June.

Now the time had come for a review of events in the light of progress made in various theaters of war, and for drawing up plans in regard to steps to be taken in 1943.

Premier Stalin was cordially invited to attend these talks which if he had accepted would necessarily have been held considerably further eastward.

But the Russian leader replied that, although he greatly desired to come, he could not leave his country owing to his duties as Commander in Chief of the Soviet forces engaged in transforming the grim Russian defense into sweeping advances of the winter offensive.

The Soviet Premier has been kept posted on the progress of the discussions relating to events which have already drawn off some of the enormous weight of combat Russia has been sustaining, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been informed of the measures the United Nations propose to undertake to aid China in the struggle with Japan, now in its sixth bitter year.

Without Precedent

The range of military studies in which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have been engaged with their service chiefs was described by the President as without precedent in history.

It concerns the retention of the inestimably valuable initiative obtained in North Africa and the offensive now to be pursued relentlessly in all parts of the world until the Axis powers and their satelites are conquered.

The President contrasted the possibilities for personal detailed conferences between allies widely separated geographically now and in World War I.

Here the men actually in control of operations in the different theaters of the war had been living in closest touch with each other and threshed out details in their respective tasks.

The combined staffs had proceeded on the principle of the pooling of all of the resources of the United Nations.

The main work of the committees has been to bring the war to a successful conclusion, but due regard has been paid to economic questions, particularly in North Africa where the Allies are now based and the President in some remarks he made following Mr. Churchill's talk said that the intention was to see French North Africa through its difficult period and keep it going in regard to food until the next harvest is gathered in.

Now the staff chiefs are going their various ways to put 1943 plans into what the official communiqué described as "active and concerted execution."

Maximum Aid to Russia

President Roosevelt emphasized that the future plans of the Allies are keyed onto the necessity of lending the utmost possible aid to the Russian offensive.

This is being done by throwing a maximum strain on German manpower and going on with the process of inexorable attrition of German matérial now being carried out with notable success in Mediterranean regions.

At the same time within the scope of this policy all possible help is to be given to the Chinese.

The Axis is now finding itself with the disadvantages the democracies formerly had of having to meet heavy defensive demands on a widening perimeter, so that the Axis has the utmost difficulty to obtain adequate concentration of military power in any one sector.

Unconditional Surrender

Peace is to come, Mr. Roosevelt said, by total elimination of German, Italian, and Japanese war power. This doesn't mean destruction of the people in those unhappy countries, but total and merciless destruction of the machinery they have built up for imposing totalitarian doctrines on the world.

In this connection the President reminded his listeners of the famous American General, Ulysses Simpson Grant, whose initials U. S. were adapted to express his resoluteness in the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. The democracies' war plans were to compel the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis.

Mr. Churchill, who didn't refer to typewritten notes as did Mr. Roosevelt, said he was in entire agreement with everything Mr. Roosevelt had said. The Prime Minister declared that nothing could come between the two of them who were now such firm friends, and he described the conference here as the happiest in his long experience of such meetings.

Churchill Optimistic

From it Mr. Churchill expected best results to accrue to the fighting services, and he stressed that agreement by leaders at the top is absolutely indispensable for co-ordination between their staffs.

He pointed out that recent events in North Africa have altered the whole strategic conception of the war and smiled when he recalled that Hitler has said that one of his greatest difficulties in this war was that he had to contend not with military experts but with military idiots and drunkards whose future moves were hard to prognosticate.

He added that the Führers problems along this line are becoming more difficult and more difficult now that Marshal Rommel, the "fugitive from Libya," had to be represented to the people as the deliverer of Tunis.

Paraphrase of Rhyme

In this connection Mr. Churchill promised, in paraphrase of the familiar nursery rhyme, "Everywhere that Rommel goes the British Eighth Army is sure to go."

Mr. Churchill and his party arrived before Mr. Roosevelt did and immediately the President showed up after his 5,000-mile flight, Mr. Hopkins went across from Mr. Churchill's villa to that of Mr. Roosevelt, and the two leaders of America and Britain were together from 7 o'clock that evening through dinner to 3 o'clock next morning. That was Jan. 14, and the conferences lasted until Jan. 24.

Since then they had been in continuous session, while the Chiefs of Staffs had been recording the progress of their conversations to the President and the Prime Minister.

While here the President visited and ate lunch with the troops in the field, and at Port Lyautey laid wreaths in the joint cemetery for American and French fallen in the fierce action during the landings there.

He paid tribute to the brave fight Frenchmen put up during the brief period of their resistance.

Here was interred the Canadian war correspondent Eddie Baudry killed when a transport plane was shot up by ground defenses when an error of navigation took it over Spanish Moroccan territory.

Roosevelt Recalls Grant's Nickame

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

Phrasemaker President Roosevelt in his Casablanca meeting with the literary Prime Minister Churchill suggested that the event be called "the unconditional surrender meeting," a Reuters correspondent said tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have recalled that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant bore "Unconditional Surrender" as a nickname following the defeat of the Confederate armies.

Anti-Nazis in Alsace-Lorraine Take Firmer Stand for Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Jan. 27—Never since the beginning of the war have the people of Alsace-Lorraine felt more pro-French, more anti-German, more pro-Allied and pro-Russian than today. Reich Germans are few, pro-German Quislingites completely isolated and filled with fear and loneliness.

In Strasbourg, Capital of Alsace, a German policeman recently walked down the street followed by an angry dog barking at him. This almost caused a demonstration as Alsatians watched the spectable with joy and shouted encouragement to the dog.

All attempts to substitute Hitler myths for Napoleon myths have failed. People are still naming girls after Napoleon's Empresses.

German attempts, sometimes through occasional beatings, to force the people to speak German instead of French, has resulted only in making those Alsatians and Lorrainers, whose native tongue was German, stubbornly learn to speak French.

Napoleon Was Wiser

The Germans were not wise enough to follow Napoleon's liberal language policy. When told that half of his Alsatians spoke German, Napoleon said: "Let them talk German as long as they fight in French." For Hitler, Alsatians will neither talk nor fight in German.

German carpetbaggers and native Nazis have completely changed their tone in speaking to workers. At first when Germans were winning they would push the workers with bullying, commandeering tones. Now workers are doing more talking and foremen and bosses trying to keep on good terms with them in order to be on the safe side when the critical moment comes.

Insults for the Reich

According to the Alsatian press insults against the symbols of the German Reich, very frequent both in Alsace and Lorraine are being punished with severe measures, while official propagandists warn, threaten and plead.

A girl who threw an unpeeled potato at Hitler's picture, saying "you don't have to eat potato skins" got a three-month jail sentence. A worker who tore down and stamped-on the Führer's picture during a mass meeting being held by Gauleiter Joseph Burkel was declared insane and locked up.

These examples could be extended endlessly.

Among workers the inner psychological resistance to work is great and often finds expression in slowing down work or overt acts of sabotage.

Sabotage is especially easy in the iron mills where many men are working on the same task. An iron bar of the wrong shape or size put in the rollers can delay work for several hours and cause 30 or 40 men to stand idle.

Suspicious of Workers

Drills for wood, stone and metal formerly imported from England and America are particularly scarce. Engineers often do the drilling themselves as they do not trust a drill in the hands of workers. Other tools also are scarce.

Victories of the Russians or the Allies cause great joy among the entire population who make little attempt to conceal their feelings. When the Americans and English succeeded in landing in North Africa workers greeted each other with words "Guess they're coming soon, eh?"

Many workers listen to foreign radios in their spare time and when they are at work they leave their wives on guard at the radio lest they miss special communiqués. About 55 per cent of the workers hear foreign radios and tell others the latest news, although in their enthusiasm they are prone to exaggerate greatly.

Pro-Russian sentiment sometimes causes quaint contrasts in opinion. Alsatians and Lorrainers are more enthusiastic about Moscow than are the nationalistic-minded Ukrainian prisoners of war who don't paint a very rosy picture of conditions under the Soviets.

Open Defeatist Talk

Scarcely a person in Alsace-Lorraine believes in a German victory. The only difference of opinion is about who among the Allies will play the leading role after the war.

In Alsace-Lorraine, unlike Germany, it is not necessary to conceal lack of faith in a German victory. Open "defeatist" talk has become the custom.

Farmers, intellectuals, and business leaders believe up to 85 per cent that Western ideas will dominate Europe.

In the big cities and factories 60 per cent believe in dominance of socialistic and communistic tendencies without military dominance of Russia.

Fifteen per cent of the population believe that Western nations will dominate Europe and that democratic ideas will even transform Russia. The most immediate Western influence desired is that of bread and food.

French Papers Used

Germans have not been able to supply all the populations with German passports and identity papers, hence the majority are still using French papers.

A photographer who complained to an Alsatian policeman that he was overworked supplying photos for German identity papers received the answer: "Don't hurry too much, no one knows whether we will be Russian, French, English, American, or what."

The longing for peace and loathing of war has become extreme. Women talk about peace continually when they will be able to buy what they want. One woman in a market place when no vegetables were available who shouted, "There will be a change soon, then you will be on the bottom," got four months.

Businessmen long for peace more than anyone as they suffer most from shortage of goods and are required to travel long distances with a pushcart to get goods.

Alsace-Lorrainers who fight on the Eastern front are as rare as the dodo bird. In Nilwingen, with a population of 9,000, there are only seven. In the large mining of iron town of Haiyngen there are only 20. These are regarded with the utmost curiosity and suspicion.

The sight of party leaders from the Reich haranguing Alsatian and Lorraine SS and SA men to "make a noble gesture" and show a comradely spirit toward the Reich by signing up for the front does not lack humor, as in a typical group of a hundred men only three or four volunteer.

SS and SA formations no longer, as formerly, brutally beat civilians who refuse to salute them. An order was sent down from above that this "unworthy" practice must cease, as it has had the opposite from the desired effect. However, people still run like rabbits when a National Socialist parade comes down the street to avoid saluting and from fear of a beating.

Length of Newsreels May Undergo New Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Because of a critical film shortage, newsreels which averaged 10 minutes may be cut to little more than eight minutes, the War Production Board reported.

Flynn Wins Approval Of Senate Committee

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Edward J. Flynn received the approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as Minister to Australia today, but by a close margin of 13 to 10.

The vote was generally along party lines though three important Democrats switched to the Republican side, where a solid vote against confirmation was cast.

If the same division holds within the Senate itself next Monday, the retiring Democratic National Committee Chairman will be confirmed by the same close majority.

The three Democrats opposing Mr. Flynn's confirmation were Walter F. George of Georgia, Frederick van Nuys of Indiana and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. They joined with the Committee Minority of seven Republicans.

On the other hand, Senator Robert M. La Follette, the only Progressive on the Committee, voted with the majority Democrats, for the appointment.

Two Give Reasons

Two of the three Democrats who voted against the retiring national chairman of their party made brief statements, and the third promised to explain his vote later on the Senate floor.

Senator George said: "I just felt I couldn't advise and consent to this appointment."

Senator Van Nuys explained that his vote was "a protest against this growing practice of dumping controversial nominations on the lap of the Senate. I sincerely hope this incident may lead to a more considerate selection of further nominees."

Senator Gillette said: "My vote shows I opposed Mr. Flynn, and until I make a statement on the Senate floor I prefer not to say anything."

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, who had declared he would vote against Mr. Flynn unless he resigned as Democratic Committeeman from New York as well as National Chairman, voted for Mr Flynn. Another Senator who is not a member of the Committee, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, had also threatened to oppose Mr. Flynn unless he gave up all connection as diplomat with home politics.

Senator Clark said he had read the hearings before the Committee, which he was unable to attend, before voting for confirmation. Mr. Flynn, he said, had made "a magnificent witness," whereas the testimony against him, he charged, had been "pitiful."

Opens Way to Farley Man

Incidentally, Mr. Flynn's relinquishment of the N. Y. Committee post probably paves the way for the appointment of a protégé of James A. Farley, who controls the N. Y. State Central Committee. In the 1944 presidential nominating convention this may have far-reaching importance for it means the shift from pro-Roosevelt-Flynn representation to anti-New Deal Farley representation.

The favorable Flynn report will be written by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, in time for tomorrow's session.

Here is how the committee voted:

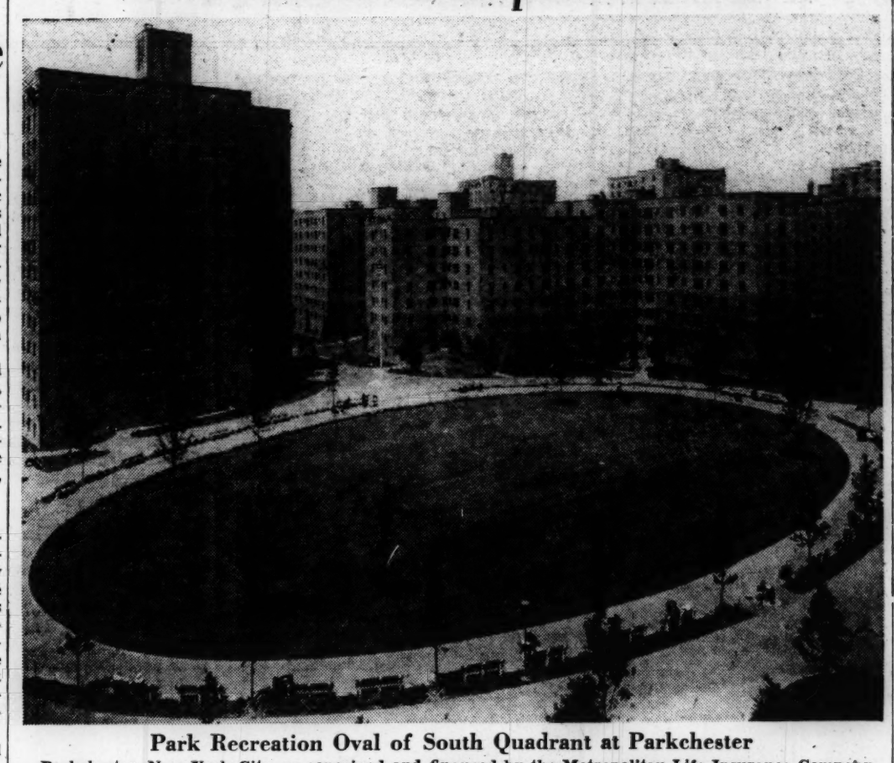
Democrats for (12): Connally, Wagner, Thomas of Utah; Murray, Pepper, Green, Barkley, Reynolds, Guffey, Clark of Missouri, Glass, and Tunnell.

Progressives for (1): La Follette.

Republicans against (7): Johnson of California, Capper, Vandenberg, White, Shipstead, Nye and Davis.

Democrats again (3): George, Van Nuys, and Gillette.

What Private Enterprise Can Do



Park Recreation Oval of South Quadrant at Parkchester

Parkchester, New York City, as conceived and financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is a modern city in itself, with its own parks, power plant, and social facilities built "from scratch." This development illustrates what city planners mean by the rebuilding of cities through rehabilitation or complete reconstruction of whole neighborhoods.

Savings Banks Plan for Mass Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Savings banks of America are laying plans to take over the gigantic task of housing average-incomed families just as soon as wartime priorities are lifted on a scale promising to dwarf anything yet attempted in the field of public housing.

This fact is not traced to any single source but rather to a dozen or more fields of banking operations where reserves are piling up to the bursting point and bankers eye the Parkchester project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City with growing admiration and an eye to sound business.

Massachusetts may be first to break the ice with a plan for pooling banking funds in a gigantic attack upon mass housing problems. Early rumblings of what is to come are sounded in public addresses of various banking authorities. Latest is a statement by Walter Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New England

Housing Course

"Banks are undoubtedly going to have to build and operate more and more housing projects," Mr. Neaves said. He thought that women should be trained at once to take over the jobs of managing these great developments.

Linked in with this broad-scale plan of mass housing promotion is the announcement by the Massachusetts Civic League of a course to be opened Feb. 2 at Harvard University in "Housing Administration and Project Management." Officials of housing agencies of the Federal Government will serve as consultants. Both men and women will be admitted.

Behind this educational venture is the guiding hand of banking institutions and other private enterprise who see in mass housing a new source of investment and initiative with trained personnel that will prove more than a match for government operation. The government is encouraging the venture because it has always been the desire of government to have private enterprize take over the development of housing when the war is over.

College Subject?

For several years, the Civic League has been pushing the idea of better training for housing management. The numbers of housing projects have been growing throughout the country while the numbers of trained persons have been diminishing. The next step in the promotional campaign will be to try and get the colleges to accept housing management as a major subject in the general curriculums.

Families owning their own houses in these days of high income taxes will save upward of one-half of the Federal tax, according to Federal tax authorities.

Take the married couple with one dependent having a $3,500 home, a $2,800 mortgage at 5 per cent and a net earned income of $2,000. With the additional deduction of $245 for local properties and interest, their income tax on 1942 income would be $38. If they did not own a house, it would be $83.

To a family of three with a net income of $4,000, ownership of an $8,000 home with a $6,400 mortgage might reduce the income tax from $455 to $338, a saving of 26 per cent.

While the income tax varies with the circumstances in each individual case, the above cases throw emphasis upon the arguments of those claiming it is "cheaper to own than to rent."

Women Active In Canada Are Guests in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Leading women's organizations of the United States entertained a group of outstanding Canadian women "Good Neighbor" ambassadors here last night and revealed how they intend to fight for social welfare and postwar planning measures before Congress this winter through the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

"This is a dangerous occasion. We have no pressure group in Canada and I'm afraid our Government will never let us have the exchange to come out again," laughed Mrs. Corolyn Cox, newspaper columnist and Chairman of the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations.

Earlier, the Canadian women, here at the invitation of Mrs. Frederic W. Beggs, Chairman of the National Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, had interviews with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House and with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

American women they met at the dinner included Mrs. J. Borden Harrison, former Minister to Norway, Miss Mildred McAfee, head of the Waves, Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of Bureau of Home Economics.

Among the visiting Canadians are Mrs. Edgar Hardy, whose National Council of Women has helped enforce price control; Cairine Wilson, first woman Senator; Mrs. Irene Arnould of the Wartime Information Board; Mrs. Phyllis Turner, who sits in on United Nations conversations as Oils and Fats Administrator; Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, newly elected Member of Parliament from Edmonton; Miss Gladys Arnold of the Fighting French, and Mrs. Irene Baird of the National Film Board.

Security in Pacific Put in Peace Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, declared yesterday that plans for world peace must include control by the United Nations of strategic positions which would guarantee countries in the Pacific against future Japa-

Moderately Warm Homes Foreseen by Minckler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The fuel oil crisis has been "licked" sa far as suffering in East Coast households is concerned, petroleum officials here claimed today.

"Barring unforseenable bad weather conditions and unexpected military demands we are going to be able to keep people moderately warm," R. L. Minckler, Director of Petroleum Supply in the Petroleum Administration for War, told the Maloney committee today.

[Oil officials in Boston are today asserting that the situation is more serious than ever and likely to become desperate at the first sign of another cold spell.]

Mr. Minckler's message was given representatives of 13 Eastern States at a special fuel oil meeting in Baltimore, Md., yesterday following the Council of State Governments meeting.

"With careful close management we are going to be able to avoid hardship, but we are not going to be able to avoid inconvenience," Mr. Minckler says.

Rise in Oil Shipments

John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, told the same hearing that oil shipments into the East will probably top the 900,000 barrels a day mark within 30 days as the result of increased use of oil drums, operation of the Texas to Illinois pipe line, wider use of tank trucks, new unloading facilities in the East and the speeding up of empty tank cars on their return trip.

Only last August, Mr. Pelly recalled, he predicted that overland shipment of oil might reach 200,000 barrels a day, if 20,000 tank cars could be found. Now 70,000 cars are participating in the shipment of more than 800,000 barrels a day. A locomotive bottleneck is now interferring with transfer of more tank cars to the East Coast run.

Public Must Co-operate

Mr. Pelley expressed confidence that, with the public co-operation in early buying and storing, the railroads will be able to take care of the coal situation next winter.

The heating crisis in the East has been beaten by a combination of improved transportation and elimination of non-essential use of fuel oil and gasoline, Mr. Minckler told the Maloney Committee.

Knotty distribution problems like that of getting kerosene to Boston are still to be worked out, Mr. Minckler admitted.

Increased earnings among the poor families who burn kerosene were one reason behind the 30 per cent increased consumption in kerosene in Boston this winter, he said. Rationing has not been effective because the kerosene is largely distributed by peddlers.

Postwar Greek Plan Is New Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — Election of a new Government for Greece by vote of all the people as soon as that nation is liberated is promised in a declaration issued by the Greek Government-in-exile in London, the Greek Office of Information declared here.

The office made public this cablegram received from Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos, as follows:

"The Greek Government declares that, true to the spirit of its devotion to the full expression of the sovereignty of the people, it considers it to be its obligation to resign its present mandate as soon as it returns to Athens after the liberation of Greece, in order that a new Government may be formed, representative of all the political and social currents of the nation.

"All national forces, whether formed into parties or which as organizations have contributed to the liberation of Greece during the occupation and the struggle for freedom, will have a voice in the election of this new Government."

Canadian Hussars Form Ski Squadron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—Visitors to the city, as well as residents, were fascinated at their first glimpse of the newly formed ski squadron, the 7th Reconnaissance Regiment [17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars], who have been out drilling on the slopes of Mount Royal.

The new unit under the command of Lieut. A. Growen, who has had experience in the Norwegian Army, is equipped with the special two-piece white overall type of ski suit which acts as camouflage against the white snow.

Martin Gives Big Endowment To Foster Aviation Research

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, the bomber-maker, has given nearly a half million dollars to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences for aviation research.

The endowment will go to convert into an aviation center the great Guggenheim estate on Long Island which was presented less than a year ago to the Institute by Daniel and Florence Guggenheim. Announcement of the endowment was made by Maj. Lester D. Gardner.

The Institute made awards to five persons last night for their contributions to flying at the opening session of its annual meeting here. The recipients included:

Igor I. Sikorsky of the Vought-Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft who was presented the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award for "the creation and reduction to successful practice of a helicopter of superior controlability." The award includes a certificate and $250 in cash.

Dr. Edward C. Schneider of Wesleyan University, the John Jeffries Award for outstanding contributions to the advancement of aeronautics through medical research.

F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, the Robert M. Losey Award in recognition of his contributions to the science of meteorology as applied to aeronautics.

A. Lewis MacClain of the Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft, the Octave Chanute Award, for his work in testing aircraft engines and for the development of the engine torque indicator.

Edward C. Wells of Boeing Aircraft Company, the Lawrence Sperry Award, for his improvements made in the Flying Fortresses. This award carries a cash prize of $250.

Among speakers at the dinner meeting were Air Vice-Marshal William Foster MacNeece Foster of Great Britain, member of the combined chiefs of staff, and T. P. Wright, Director of the Aircraft Resources Control Office of the War Production Board.

The Air Marshal paid tribute to American aircraft manufacturers and aviators for their help to Great Britain.

Australia and South Africa Chafe Over Delay in Attacking Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — While grand strategy was in the making in high allied war councils, the envoys of two British Dominions whose forces are in the van of the fighting, Australia and South Africa, expressed the eagerness of their respective countries to "get on with the offensive."

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to Washington, told the Australian Society of New York last night that his Commonwealth "waited with impatience the time when Allied strategy and resources allow a major offensive against Japan."

Ralph W. Close, Minister from the Union of South Africa, speaking at a Town Hall "Africa" program, revealed that 200,000 South Africans were now in the armies of the United Nations, and held that the Union under the leadership of Premier Jan Christian Smuts was determined to see the war through to prompt victory.

Simultaneously both envoys urged that postwar measures be instituted which would make possible any recurrence of attack by powers bent on destruction and aggression.

"It cannot be a matter of surprise if Australians should regard the complete destruction of Japanese power as insufficient for the future security of countries in the Pacific, if they should think that strategic provisions against future attack in any direction from Japan will still remain indispensable conditions of any plan for the peace of the world," Sir Owen said.

Japan has not yet felt the weight of the United Nations, because their troops are massed against Germany instead, he continued, but in the meantime "Australian and American forces have annihilated her troops in Papua; American forces have outfought her in the Solomons, and in a series of gallant actions at sea and in the air, the United States forces have turned the enemy back again and again."

N. Y. Police Budget Is Up by $3,398,837

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A budget request of $70,914,583 for the Police Department in the 1943-44 fiscal year, an increase of $3,398,837 over the total allowed for the current fiscal year which ends on June 30, is before city financial authorities here today. Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, reported that the increase was necessary chiefly to build up the Police Pension Fund due to increasing applications for retirement.

Simultaneously a budget request for $744,666 for the next fiscal year was submitted by Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney of New York County; a request for $4,454,263 for $4,454,263 for the Department of Correction, an increase of $229,426, and $16,517,794 for the Board of Estimate, an increase of $4,887,814, most of which, it was said, would go to the contingent reserve fund.

The departmental requests must be acted upon by the City Council, the Board of Estimate and Mayor La Guardia and it is certain that they will be sharply pared before they are given final approval.

Price on January Milk Predicted to Be $3.12

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A uniform price of $3.12 a hundredweight was forecast today by Dr. Charles J. Blanford, New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area Administrator, as the rate of return dairy farmers in six states will share for milk trucked this month to New York-area approved plants.

The estimated price is 49 cents higher than the $2.63 rate of last January. It also would be the highest price for January milk

Soldiers Who Read the Bible Respected by Fellow Fighters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Soldiers who pray during battle are respected by their fellow fighters, and men who read the Bible before going into action are often regarded wistfully by those who have yet to learn how to find strength in religion, according to Commander James V. Claypool, Navy chaplain.

Commander Claypool, a Methodist District Superintendent at Providence, R. I., before called to duty in 1941, told at Third Naval District headquarters here of a survey made at a naval air station five months before the United States entered the war, in which a number of men said they were atheists. In a similar survey on a battleship several months after the war began, not a single man admitted atheistic beliefs, he declared.

Present at a naval battle off North Africa and in two engagements near the Solomon Islands, Commander Claypool described the work of chaplains aboard ships, saying that the officers with gold crosses on their sleeves mingled among the men during the hottest actions, usually praying silently during actual battle.

"When men are fighting, there is no occasion for any long talk beyond a quiet word of confidence," he continued. "In our battle against Japanese airplanes and ships, not a man on board lost his head. There was every sort of injury, but even those men just gripped their cots and took it. No one left his post, even if he were the only surviving man at his battle station."

Commander Claypool said there was marked interest aboard ship in religious services, particularly before battle, and that the interest carried over after the engagements in a spirit of thanksgiving among men assembled for worship.

The chaplain stressed that he sought to change the attitude of men who held that "if the bullet has my name on it, it's meant to be."

Chilean Newsman Would Have U. S. On 50-50 Basis With South America

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Western Hemisphere solidarity must be built on a "give and take" basis, a Chilean journalist yesterday told the opening session of the University of Rochester's Latin-America Conference.

"If the United States will help us help ourselves," said Ernesto Montenegro, "we in turn can do a great deal for you.

"As we raise the standard of living of the large masses of our people we can contribute materially to your prosperity by buying many of your goods.

"For example," he said, "there are perhaps 500,000 automobiles in South America. We can use 10,000,000."

Señor Montenegro, frequent contributor to American newspapers and periodicals, and a lecturer at the University of Florida and other American colleges, contended South America could not develop economically "if the wealth of our countries continues to be taken abroad."

He urged the people of the United States to lose their "feeling of superiority" with regard to Latin Americans, and emphasized that Americans "must learn to be very broad and tolerant about such things as race, religion, and different cultural backgrounds."

Stock Limit 5 Cans Apiece

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 27

A total of five cans of foodstuffs will be the maximum each person may possess without penalty when rationing of canned goods begins in three or four weeks.

This limit was announced by the Office of Price Administration yesterday although earlier, some of the agency's officials had expected that the maximum might be between eight and 10 cans.

Individuals having more than five cans apiece when the rationing books are issued will be penalized by the loss of an eight-point stamp for each excess can, OPA said. Home canned goods, canned baby foods, and cans containing less than eight ounces each will not be counted in the total.

The public will get the new ration books at registration places by displaying the Number 1 ration book containing sugar and coffee stamps. Each can purchased under the rationing program will have a point value. A can of peas, for example, might be worth 10 points and a can of corn seven points.

Each member of a family, OPA explained, will be allowed the five-can maximum.

Rotenone to Be Allocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has established allocation control over Rotenone and directed that it be used only as an insecticide for peas, beans, sweet corn, cattle and cole crops. It is estimated the total supply this year will be less than 50 per cent of the demand. The Far East formerly contributed about 60 per cent of the country's supply.

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The Home Forum

Divine Ever-Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN MOSES PRAYED for humility and for guidance in leading the children of Israel out of bondage, he said, **"Shew me now thy way."** And God said, **"My presence shall go with thee"** (Exodus 33:13, 14). Since God is Spirit, He was present with them, even though they could not see Him.

It is this same assurance that we need today in our journey to the promised land of safety, security, and world-wide freedom. We want to know that God's presence goes with all "that go down to the sea in ships" (Psalms 107:23), and with all in the mighty armies that are fighting through the night of error till the dawn of a better day for the world.

And it is this assurance of God's immediate presence with men in all their righteous activities that Christian Science is bringing to the world today. This Science, which is the reinstatement of practical and regenerative Christianity, as established by Christ Jesus, was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866; and since that time it has spread, through its inherent vitality, to all the civilized peoples of the world. Its fundamental teaching is the demonstrable fact that God, the great and only cause, is—as is attested by the Bible—Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, and that man, the effect of this cause, must therefore necessarily be spiritual and perfect. And from this it is deduced that all that is imperfect—sin, disease, and death—is temporary and illusive, and can be eliminated from human experience through spiritual understanding.

We must understand the infinite presence and power of God if we would utilize this healing power consciously and effectively in our human affairs. This is not difficult to do if we follow the rules of Christian Science closely and persistently.

That we are, that we exist, have being, life, entity, individuality, is the most fundamental thing we know; and this certainty of existence cannot be taken away from us. Indeed, this fact of existence of which we are so positively aware is our real consciousness. When the five senses are quiescent, we are still fully conscious of existence; in fact, we are conscious of true being only through spiritual sense.

* * *

Now this being, existence, entity, of which we are ever conscious, and which is entirely apart from the material senses, constitutes our eternal unity with God, Mind, Spirit, Life. Since God is reflected in man, and since in our true selfhood we are the reflection of God, He must be ever present with us. There can, therefore, be no separation between God and man. That is why His presence is with us wherever we are.

Did not Christ Jesus say (Luke 17:21), **"The kingdom of God is within you"**? This is equivalent to saying that the kingdom of God is within spiritual consciousness. Could we ask for greater assurance of security than is implied in this statement of man's unity with God, supreme intelligence and power?

Today many are called upon to go to strange, far-distant lands, to go over, beneath, or on the seas, under perilous conditions. But the Psalmist pointed the way to safety and serenity even in these very conditions (Psalms 139:7-10): **"Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."**

* * *

How penetratingly has Mrs. Eddy set forth the indissoluble unity which exists between God and man in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (pp. 303, 304): **"Spiritual man is the image or idea of God, an idea which cannot be lost nor separated from its divine Principle. When the evidence before the material senses yielded to spiritual sense, the apostle declared that nothing could alienate him from God, from the sweet sense and presence of Life and Truth."**

The temptation sometimes arises to regard statements of this tender, yet powerful presence of God with us as abstractions or theory, rather than as unchanging reality. But demonstrable reality it is nevertheless, and if it is honestly and persistently contemplated in one's innermost thought as an eternal fact, it will so appear to our consciousness and become supremely practical and operative in our experience.

The sequel to the divine declaration from God to Moses, that His presence should go with him, is this: **"And I will give thee rest"**—rest from all fear and foreboding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Stone Boat

No doubt men who had loved the sea
gave it a name: more sled than boat,
or a raft with planks for runners.
The horses dragged it over the fields,
loaded perhaps with bags of grain.
More often it went empty and bumping
over the plowed earth, and there was loaded
with the flat stones and glacial boulders
to be dumped along the stone walls
or into cairns in the field's middle.
The men followed with slow steps;
they picked and dropped the stones on the boat
until the rock-littered ground was cleaned;
it lay soft as a hand, ready for seed,
and the men looking from wall to wall
visioned the seas of buckwheat or corn
soon to rise and break into waves of green.
They drove the stone boat back to the barn.
It rested under the sheep shed; the children
played on it, safe from the April showers.

FRED LAPE

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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The Manners of The Other People

I WAS JUST SEVENTEEN. Before brother Chao-wen and I boarded the French liner *Athos* at Hongkong for Shanghai, he gave me a long lecture on what I was supposed to do and what I was not to do. I was not to talk to strangers. I was to cling to him wherever he went. I was to observe European table manners on the steamer. The French liner was a giant. To me it seemed like a floating village. I never imagined such a huge thing could move about. Everything on board was a surprise, and especially the behavior of the other people. . . .

Then dinner-time came. I was so excited that I did not know whether I was hungry at all.

The meal was a painful experience. The thought of using a knife and fork seemed worse than barbarous. . . . I knew that the Chinese had used knives and forks thousands of years ago, but had given them up in the interest of being civilized. Cutting your food at table seemed to me a dangerous undertaking: it was, for me.

Dinner began with soup. I managed that all right, because we used spoons for soup at home. The table itself was a mystery. There were so many things to eat with. . . . As there was a place on either side of me, I didn't know which was my glass or plate. I wanted to eat a piece of very attractive looking white bread and I did not know which belonged to me, that on the right or the left. I was hungry, and when the fish came I was too scared to start. I looked around the table to see what the others were doing. One man was eating with a knife and fork. I saw that Brother was using a fork. And was signaling me to do the same. I grabbed a fork that seemed as big as a flag pole—the meat fork, of course—and just as I got one fair-sized piece into my mouth, the waiter came and took the plate away. I thought he had done that because I was behaving so badly. Then came the meat. I forgot what Brother had told me as to whether I was to hold the fork in my left hand or my right. I started off the wrong way, did a quick change, and dropped the knife on the floor. I took another, but the meat refused to be cut. All I managed was to swallow a few scraps of vegetable that were kind enough to cling to the fork. One thing I remembered. Brother had said that on no account was I to put the knife in my mouth. This seemed ridiculously illogical, for the meat balanced so nicely on the knife. . . .

Back in the cabin I decided the Europeans must be very stupid people to make eating so complicated.—From "I've Come a Long Way," by HELENA KUO. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF ENGLISH BLACKWORK EMBROIDERY

BLACKWORK WAS THE NAME given to needlework of this type in England of the sixteenth century. This panel of linen was worked with black thread, in a striking well-distributed pattern. Though it was formerly believed that blackwork was introduced into England by Henry VIII's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, it now appears evident that blackwork existed in England before Catherine's day. In the twentieth century, black needlework is still made in Europe, notably in certain provinces of Spain.

This piece is designed with a strapwork all-over pattern, with the intermediate areas filled by floral and grape motives.

Eterna presença divina

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

QUANDO MOISÉS orava pelo dom da humildade e para ser guiado quando estava conduzindo os filhos de Israel fora do cativeiro, disse, "Rogo-te que agora me faças saber o teu caminho." E Deus disse, "Minha face irá contigo" (Êxodo 33:13, 14). Como Deus é Espírito, Êle estava presente, embora êles não O pudessem ver.

É desta mesma certeza que hoje necessitamos na nossa jornada para a terra prometida da segurança, da garantia, e da liberdade universal. Queremos saber que a presença de Deus está com todos "os que descem ao mar em navios" (Salmos 107:23), e com todos os que formam os exércitos poderosos que estão combatendo as trevas do êrro até romper a aurora de dias melhores para o mundo.

E é esta certeza da imediata presença de Deus com os homens em tôdas as suas atividades honestas que a Ciência Cristã está trazendo hoje em dia ao mundo. Esta Ciência, que é a reinstituição do Cristianismo prático e regenerador como Cristo Jesús o estabeleceu, foi descoberta por Mary Baker Eddy em 1866; e desde então espalhou-se, em virtude de sua vitalidade inherente, por todos os povos civilizados do mundo. Seu ensinamento fundamental é o fato demonstrável de que Deus, a grande e única causa é,—como a Bíblia o afirma—Espírito, Vida, Verdade, Amor, e que o homem, o efeito desta causa, tem de ser, portanto, forçosamente espiritual e perfeito. E daí se deduz que tudo quanto é imperfeito—o pecado, a doença, e a morte—é temporário e ilusório, e pode ser eliminado da experiência humana pela compreensão espiritual.

Temos de compreender a infinita presença e o poder infinito de Deus se quisermos utilizar conciente e eficazmente êste poder curativo nas questões humanas. Isto não é difícil se seguirmos estrita e persistentemente as regras da Ciência Cristã.

O fato de que somos, de que existimos, temos um ser, vida, entidade, individualidade, é o que conhecemos de mais fundamental: e esta certeza da existência não nos pode ser tomada. Em verdade, êste fato da existência, da qual estamos tão positivamente cientes, é nossa conciência verdadeira. Quando os cinco sentidos estão em repouso estamos, a-pesar-disso, plenamente concientes da existência; na realidade é só pelo sentido espiritual que estamos concientes do ser verdadeiro.

Ora, êste ser, esta existência, esta entidade, da qual estamos sempre concientes e que existe inteiramente à parte do sentido material, constitue nossa eterna unidade com Deus, Mente, Espírito, Vida. Visto que Deus é refletido no homem, e como no nosso verdadeiro eu somos o reflexo de Deus, Êle tem de estar sempre presente conosco. Não pode, portanto, haver separação entre Deus e o homem. Eis por que a Sua presença está sempre conosco, onde quer que estejamos.

Porventura não disse Cristo Jesús (S. Lucas 17:21), "O reino de Deus está entre [dentro de] vós"? Isso equivale a dizer que o reino de Deus está dentro da conciência espiritual. Poderíamos, porventura, pedir maior certeza de segurança do que está contido nesta declaração da unidade do homem com Deus, suprema inteligência e poder?

Hoje em dia muitos são chamados para irem a terras estranhas e longínquas, atravessando os oceanos pelo ar, viajando debaixo ou sôbre os mares em condições perigosas. Mas o Salmista indicou o caminho da segurança e serenidade para estas mesmas situações (Salmos 139:7-10): "Para onde me irei do teu Espírito, ou para onde fugirei da tua face? Se subir ao céu, lá tu estás: se fizer no inferno a minha cama, eis que tu alí estás também. Se tomar as asas da alva, se habitar nas extremidades do mar, até alí a tua mão me guiará e a tua dextra me susterá."

Com que penetração Mrs. Eddy, no livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) explica a unidade indissolúvel que existe entre Deus e o homem! Ela diz (pgs. 303, 304): "O homem espiritual é a imagem ou idéia de Deus, uma idéia que não pode ser perdida nem separada do seu Princípio divino. Quando a evidência dos sentidos materiais cedeu ao sentido espiritual, o apóstolo declarou que nada podia privá-lo de Deus, privá-lo da suave sensação e presença da Vida e da Verdade."

Às vezes surge a tentação de considerar como se fossem abstrações ou teorias antes que realidade imutável, as declarações sôbre essa presença carinhosa, e não obstante poderosa, de Deus conosco. Mas, a-pesar-disto, essa presença é realidade demonstrável, e se honesta e perseverantemente a acolhermos no recôndito do nosso pensamento como um fato eterno, ela há-de manifestar-se como tal à nossa conciência tornando-se supremamente prática e operante na nossa experiência.

O complemento da declaração divina de Deus a Moisés, de que a Sua face iria com êle, é este: "E eu te darei descanço"—descanço de todo mêdo e pressentimento.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Beginning Before Sunrise

YOU HAVE A ONENESS with humanity, during the before-sunrise hours. As part of the brotherhood, you smile at the laborer you meet and exchange comments on the slipperiness of the road with a perfect stranger.

Something in the fact that you both got up before dawn, and are among the few on the street, makes you automatically friends. There is a coziness and an apartness from the world in these early hours—after you get used to it. The familiar streets are shrouded in mist that makes them as mysterious as a movie set of some spot in the Orient.

You step forth with a feeling of expectancy that anything may happen; it is the combination of a new day and the strangeness of your surroundings. And then you have the always new joy of being a part of the sunrise.

Perhaps the most welcome experience of all, for those not accustomed to being out before the whole world is astir, is to have breakfast in some small restaurant or roadside stand.

Then there is a quietness you never find at any other time of day. The waitress nods and smiles and waits for your order. Across from you, a milk-truck driver is having a cup of coffee and a doughnut as he reads the front page. Further down a workman meditates in silence as he eats a dish of cereal and two eggs.

As you leave the restaurant, a change has come over the world. The sun is definitely up, trucks rattle by, children lunge at each other and in front of you; there is an endless game of tag-last on the way to school. Gone is your private world. Yet you look at those who are just coming out of their houses with a pitying glance, for they have not shared your recent experience.

H. S.

A Broken Window

A LONG AND INTERESTING book could be written about those inveterate Londoners who have been uprooted by the disturbances occasioned by the war, and forced to live away from the sound of what used to be Bow Bells. A special section of that book would be concerned with those who lived not within the sound of Bow Bells, but of that charming simulacrum which chimes out every quarter of an hour from the miniature belfry over a scent shop in Bond Street. Within that sound-radius are to be found two worlds, and the better known of them is really a fairyland which no bomb can ever destroy.

It is the land of leisure and of *bijouteries*. Call it Mayfair. But that name is not enough. There is something more than fashionable frivolity in that world. There is fastidious elegance, the flourish beneath the signature of a civilization. That flourish was learned unforgettably in the eighteenth century; and, though it has been counterfeited upon many dubious cheques of false taste, it remains as something authentic, something which stands for a way of life that still survives. The end of that life may be near. The reconstruction that is to come after the war is over may find no place for that elegance, that favored way of life for a few decorative aristocrats of manners. It may be that those few are and always have been figments of the fairy tale, with no real place or actuality in everyday society, not even in that society of the eighteenth century which established Mayfair and peopled it with figures in brocade and arrogance.

* * *

I was thinking upon these stray wisps of history the other day while walking past the back of Burlington Arcade. That little area, on both sides of the rear portions of the Royal Academy, is not so tidy as it was in peacetime. Certain depredations have occurred there, and one of them has disturbed me personally because it has interrupted one of those habits which only a confident, well-tried and dignified friendship can establish. That interruption has taken on such a significance for me that it has made me behave in quite a singular way.

Whenever I have occasion to walk down Piccadilly or Regent Street—which is often—I always find myself involuntarily cutting through the smaller, but equally famous streets between them, so that I can pass, by the back end of Albany; to look up at the great Georgian window on the first floor, that stands out with its iron-filigree balcony above the window of The Bodley Head, that publishing house which used to display the aesthetic flowers of the Nineties. The window, now a gaping socket, was the last one in Albany, and it has faced down Vigo Street through two centuries of hurry and bustle of sedan chairs, linkmen, hansom cabs and growlers, and finally of taxicabs. I have known it intimately—that is, from the interior—only during the period between two wars, while my friend lived in those lofty, elegant rooms. But the gatherings there, either tête-à-tête or with a fanfare of other writers, have been a sustained experience that has drawn into itself the richness, the scholarship, of centuries. It has been for me time's great harvest. How often, behind that window, have "we tired the sun with talking, and sent him down the sky!"

* * *

These matters are not easily discussed. The roots of friendship go deep, especially when they are nurtured through the years with mutual enthusiasms over the glory of philosophy and the mystery of verse. These were the matters that I shared in that room, with the friend who lived and worked there almost with the daily routine of a hermit. What a perfect example of a Londoner he was. He knew it and loved it with a consciousness as large as history itself. The times, the air, the bookshops, the art galleries, the concert rooms of London, with each separate accumulation of significance and character, came together into that room, a sort of distillate of the best that London could offer. Grace, charm, quiet elegance and serenity, and a deep, underlying assurance of virtue, that crown of good living, gave that room a spiritual fragrance.

It is to this indefinable treasure that I still look up as I pass nowadays. I see it still through the broken window that stands, weathered on both sides, in the roofless wall. And I am not attracted by sentimental regrets. Life has no time for regrets today. I look up at that physical wreckage, the bricks and woodwork tumbled down from the eighteenth century; but I know that what was gathered there as the soul of it survives and is as powerful perhaps, because disembodied and with greater scope for faith and that strength-creating stocktaking which the war has taught us.

* * *

Such has been my reaction to a certain infinitesimal destruction wrought by war. And I have just had confirmation that this lively habit of mind, which has made me take the long way round whenever passing through Mayfair, is shared by that confirmed Londoner who lived behind that end window in Albany. From his retreat in the country, he has written a book which he calls "Evenings in Albany." It is a gathering of recollections characteristic of him; for its ease, urbanity, and gentleness—like those same qualities in the place it celebrates—hide a depth of experience and matured wisdom profoundly sophisticated. Here is the fruit of a life lived within lives, made gentle by detachment. Here is the very stuff of friendship, that builds houses of a greater period than the Augustan, with windows that cannot be shattered, and roofs that cannot fall. This is the Albany that I have learned to know through his hospitality, and that is why I frequent it still, and find it untouched by barbarism.

RICHARD CHURCH

From One Who Knew Shelley

THE QUALITIES that struck any one newly introduced to Shelley were—First, a gentle and cordial goodness that animated his intercourse with warm affection and helpful sympathy. The other, the eagerness and ardour with which he was attached to the cause of human happiness and improvement; and the fervent eloquence with which he discussed such subjects. His conversation was marked by its happy abundance, and the beautiful language in which he clothed his poetic ideas and philosophical notions. To defecate life of its misery and its evil was the ruling passion of his soul; he dedicated to it every power of his mind, every pulsation of his heart. He looked on political freedom as the direct agent to effect the happiness of mankind; and thus any new-sprung hope of liberty inspired a joy and an exultation more intense and wild than he could have felt for any personal advantage. . . . He had been from youth the victim of the state of feeling inspired by the reaction of the French Revolution; and believing firmly in the justice and excellence of his views, it cannot be wondered that a nature as sensitive, as impetuous, and as generous as his, should put its whole force into the attempt to alleviate for others the evils of those systems from which he had himself suffered. Many advantages attended his birth; he spurned them all when balanced with what he considered his duties. He was generous to imprudence, devoted to heroism.

These characteristics breathe throughout his poetry. The struggle for human weal; the resolution firm to martyrdom; the impetuous pursuit, the glad triumph in good; the determination not to despair—such were the features that marked those of his works which he regarded with most complacency, as sustained by a lofty subject and useful aim. —From Preface by Mrs. Shelley to First Collected Edition, 1839, in "The Complete Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by THOMAS HUTCHINSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Every Aspect Of Portugal

CASTELLO DE VIDE was in many ways an almost perfect sketching centre. The people had fine manners, never intruding, but often offering little services. . . . Within the town there were the castle and its ramshackle streets, . . . the newer streets, the picturesque market, and the public park. The place was full of unexpected vistas; strange blocks of angular, piled-up houses or narrow, almost Moroccan passages. Outside the limits there were crags, pine-woods, olive-groves, vineyards, and irrigation. From one place I made a water-colour sketch that combined almost every aspect of Portuguese agriculture. In the foreground was wild scrub-oak, at the edge of which grew a fine cork-tree, its branches lopped into perfect shapeliness. . . . From the foot of the cork-tree spread an olive-grove, the foliage whitening like plush whenever the wind stroked it, the prim ranks stretching to the valley, where, spread on earth which seemed to burn a scorching orange under the sun, lay fields of irrigated plants, a raw and yet sumptuous green. Beyond a small ochreous farmhouse the vines stretched away up the hillside like ribbons of blue-green silk, and behind the top of the vineyard ran ridge after ridge of moorland and forest, climbing to bare eminences topped by large boulders. —From "Portuguese Somersault," by JAN AND CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

What the Nation Is Talking About ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

If you want to know what the people of the country are thinking, you should listen to the questions their state officials asked of federal administrators at the Council of State Governments meeting at Baltimore, Md., this week.

Normally, these meetings are held in Washington, but because of the hotel situation, this time the state officials came as far as Baltimore and called federal officials to come to them. Another change has been the reduction in speeches and the substitution of cross-examination.

No. 1 domestic problem back home today, the state officials indicated, is farm manpower. Nor did they get much assurance out of Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, that it will be solved before spring planting and the summer growing season comes along.

A weather-beaten farmer, State Senator Thale P. Skovgard of Kansas, badgered Mr. McNutt about the farm labor problem. Haven't local draft boards taken more men off the farms than they should have? he asked.

"In some places, perhaps," was Mr. McNutt's reply, but that, he contended, was the fault of local draft boards. When Mr. McNutt said the farm job would have to be done largely by women and children, Mr. Skovgard protested: "Do you mean that my wife will have to pitch hay and run the tractor?"

Mr. McNutt said: "Yes, that's all we have left."

"Then we are in a terrible fix," pronounced the unbelieving Mr. Skovgard.

State officials who had grasped the farm labor crisis more fully tried to pin Mr. McNutt down on a "practical approach" to the elimination of the present differential between farm wages and the enormous pay in war plants, but his only reply was "there is no simple answer to that."

One Californian protested that aircraft plants on the West Coast are hoarding enough workers to take care of all California's fruit and vegetable crops. Mr. McNutt was confident that the labor stabilization committees would take care of the hoarding situation in time.

Strikes were another problem the state officials put up to Mr. McNutt with little satisfaction. "I do not happen to be Congress," was his reply.

Some local officials were troubled over the seemingly useless expenditures for civilian defense. They had a chance to ask OCD Director James M. Landis about that. He said the "danger of attack has been somewhat reduced, is not gone." Time put into civilian defense, he argued, is at least better spent than going to the movies or playing bridge. If volunteers get tired of protective work, their rationing boards can use them, he added.

A Florida official complained to Joseph B. Eastman, chief of the Office of Defense Transportation, that trucks and busses in his State were using more gas going 35 miles an hour than they would at 40, because of the necessity of shifting gears more often. Mr. Eastman said he already had asked bus operators to make specific tests looking to possible increase in the truck and bus speed limit.

Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia had a peculiar problem about gas rationing in his State. West Virginia produces its own gasoline, but motorists are going across into Ohio and Kentucky to buy gas because they get four gallons a coupon there and only three in West Virginia. Governor Neely's State is deprived of tax revenue because hundreds of gasoline filling stations are closing up on the West Virginia side of the river. A spokesman from Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' office told the Governor that was just one of the difficulties of having a border anywhere.

"War time" is another thorn in the side of certain state administrators—especially in Ohio and Michigan where farmers find they have to do all their early morning chores in the dark with plenty of daylight to spare at the other end of the day. State officials admit that war time is saving coal by leveling off generating capacity at peak hours, but if there is enough coal, they would like to have war time done away with. They took the problem up with Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, during his visit to the conference and he arranged for them to confer with power experts in Washington.

An official from Arkansas had a suggestion for the Federal Government. Why not ask it to modify the Social Security Law, to give old pensioners an opportunity to raise a few chickens and a little food to help make themselves self-sufficient and thus help the food-for-freedom program?

A few state officials, such as Harrison Call, State Senator from California, objected that they had been dismissed by a "wave of the hand" from Mr. McNutt and other Washington officials and said they could have used their time to better advantage in talking over state problems with one another. True, they didn't get all their questions answered, but notwithstanding, the 44 state legislatures scheduled to meet this year undoubtedly will be able to take more intelligent action because of the tête-à-tête meetings with the men in Washington. If Leon Henderson had participated in more meetings of this kind, he might not have had to resign.

Our Fighting Men Speak:

About the Books They Enjoy ..... *Spoken by Tully, Dick, Nick, et al*

When a soldier, a sailor, a marine, or a flier, has a few minutes off from war to read for fun, what does he choose? Contributors taking books from their own shelves for the "Victory Book Campaign" need to know. And to get an answer we asked our boys who have gone to war from The Christian Science Monitor newsroom to tell what they like best. Naturally a variety of tastes and interests is revealed.

First let an officer speak for his men: "I had been in to pick up about 20 new books for the boys the very day your letter reached me. So you see the Book Campaign was already working in our behalf. We have a book shelf but of course the boys had been over and over those few books," was the message from Lieutenant Tully, who was an editorial writer and is now executive officer of a shore station on the Atlantic coast.

"Red" who cannot be identified because he is somewhere overseas had already written: "I never fully realized what a swell thing you were doing for us fellows in the service by coming through with those books. I'm not speaking for myself alone. It really is a shame that some of those books can't get to the troops stationed in the more remote regions of the world. It is the boys out yonder to whom reading is a chief outlet and relief from surroundings, who really need those books. I've seen books so scarce that a Chaplain's 'extensive' library consisting of 2,000 or so books (often of the 1910-20 vintage—Tom Swift and his Big Gun—Bobby Blake at Carver Hall—that kind of stuff) was exhausted within a few weeks. So thanks once more and keep up the good work on someone else."

Classics in Good Demand

That was what led to the idea of letting the other boys speak for themselves.

Aviation Cadet Dick, who was an assistant to the Foreign Editor, writes: "I've been swallowing chunks of textbooks ever since I've been in the Army and when it comes to a Post library, I want something of a recreational nature. The current best sellers are perfect for such a library, and the standard classics that so many of us have always wanted to read and never have, both the more ancient and more modern classics, are in demand. I worked in the Post library at Nashville for a while and it was surprising how many went to the poetry shelf, which you may well imagine was rather on the thin side."

If he worked in the Post library, he certainly knows what the men look for in the way of books.

One of our former reporters in the San Francisco area who is now district photographic officer, Lieutenant (j.g.) Nate, speaks for his friends in the Navy: "They want intelligent, witty literature of the New Yorker type, plenty of photos, and exciting stories of the inside goings-on of the war, especially the stuff correspondents abound with."

The Books They Like

And finally Captain Nick, one time Natural Science Editor who has been stationed in a number of camps in this country as well as having had active foreign duty, sums it up for all the boys with the following:

"I've talked with our chaplains and librarians regarding your letter and the consensus is that boys with specific requests usually have some hobby or technical bent they are following, hence ask for technical or reference books, usually photography, hobby carpentry, et cetera, fixing things mechanical. But on the whole the men still read novels and enjoy light reading.

"Mostly those that do read enjoy detective stories or mysteries best. Whenever a load of new books comes in and are still in the publisher's wrappers, they eat them up and in general show they don't want the books that Jane Zilch gives away because they are too out of date or because she can't get anything from the second-hand man for them.

"The men appreciate the same sort of books you and I do and the ones we don't care to read they don't either."

So the "Victory Book Campaign" is on until March 5. The American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and USO, sponsoring the campaign at the request of the Army and Navy, ask volunteers everywhere to continue their contributions.

To Change the Subject:

Household, Job for Planners ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Will the postwar planners please, please, give some attention to the housemaid problem? It's an old one, but it has many new angles.

This war seems to be giving the final blow to the old feudalistic household help system. The "maid for general housework" who once upon a time appeared smilingly in response to a small advertisement in the classified column is no more. You can't buy all a woman's waking hours for a small sum as once you could. The cook and butler combination, long available for those who could afford to pay real salaries, also apparently is on the way out. People don't want positions in which custom decrees they shall be treated as social inferiors.

We have tried hard to modify the feudal household help system, but results have been disappointing. Calling the maid "Miss Smith" isn't enough. The great difficulty is that in a modern home with its compact arrangement the maid either must be one of the family or treated as if she were a machine. To bring her into the family circle is not usually practicable, for most families want privacy. No matter how much you like your maid, you don't want her at the fireside unless—a rare occurrence—she happens to be someone who naturally fits into the family circle.

But how many of our own intimate friends would do that on a year-in, year-out basis?

The alternative is to keep the maid isolated in the kitchen, and that's not compatible with our present-day conception of democratic living.

No, a more revolutionary change is needed. That's the reason for this appeal to postwar planners. It seems as if a many-angled approach is needed.

Architects have a part to play in working out a solution. They can design houses which greatly reduce the amount of work to be done in them. A house as functional as a flour mill (but we trust more beautiful) could be designed which will make certain types of service unnecessary. Already there is a trend in this direction. The attractive kitchen with a corner set off for dining is saving many steps that formerly had to be taken to set the table and serve the meal in a room apart. But not nearly enough has been done along this line, nor in the development of dirt-resistant materials and easily washed surfaces.

Inventors can help a lot if they will turn their thoughts to improving household labor-saving machinery. Some we now have is satisfactory; much could be improved. We hear rumors that a really good dish-washing machine has been developed and no doubt will be placed in many homes after the war. Dad will see to that; he's getting his experience in dish washing these maidless days.

Dress designers are helping to make housework lighter. In the windows of one of Chicago's leading department stores you see the most attractive dresses, "to make you the prettiest maid you ever had." Housework is bound to be easier if you wear a vastly becoming and practical costume.

Another line of reform is in social custom. Writers of etiquette columns will have to be enlisted in this campaign, but even now necessity is doing its bit to change our mores. For example, the buffet service (we used to call it cafeteria style before it became smart) is replacing the maid in many a socially correct home in the emergency.

It is more sensible and democratic than having a maid bring in one plate at a time and remove one plate at a time. It can be done charmingly, too. Stores are providing linens and china and service dishes to give distinction to the buffet table.

It can become custom, too, for families to cooperate more in performing the routine tasks of housekeeping—making beds, dusting, "k. p." This no doubt will be good for all of us.

This leaves one major part of the problem untouched. There will be need for some specialized household help. Machines cannot do everything. The homemaker who has small children or who follows a profession probably will always need assistance when it comes to cleaning and cooking if she is to have any leisure at all. (And time to read and think and play the piano and work in the garden is essential.) Some plan must be worked out for providing such services on a businesslike basis. Window-washing in some cities is done by a commercial firm at so much a window. Possibly cleaning could be purchased in the same way, and maybe cooking. That's the big puzzle. The postwar planners will find plenty to do if they go to work on that one.

Roosevelt Dines Sultan in Spain's 'Living Space'

Meeting obviously shrewd move to ease political situation among natives —French and Spanish.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's dinner for the Sultan of Morocco during his historic 10-day visit to French North Africa was obviously a shrewd move to ease the political situation among the natives in both French and Spanish Morocco.

For one of the reasons for the temporary slowdown in the Allied advance in Tunisia is that a number of troops—possibly several divisions—are tied up with guarding the back-yard of the United Natons front—Morocco.

The trouble concerns not only Spanish Morocco, but also French Morocco. Although the French troops in Morocco under Gen. Auguste Noguès ceased fighting under orders from Admiral Jean Darlan early in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's expedition, some French leaders in Morocco still remain reluctant to give all-out support to the United Nations cause.

Moreover, Moroccan natives are being worked upon by anti-Allied agitators, and their unrest may threaten the Allied communication lines. The attitude of Spanish Morocco remains ambiguous. Gen. Francisco Franco has an army of about 150,000 troops in Spanish Morocco, although how well equipped they are is uncertain. In any case, however, as Hitler's prospects of victory gradually recede, it becomes less likely that General Franco will throw in his lot with the Axis.

Nevertheless, in tying up strong Allied forces far from the battle line, the Spanish dictator is rendering an important service to his Axis friends.

Spanish Living Space

Spanish nationalists consider all Morocco as part of Spain's "living space" and active groups among them have more than once attempted to undermine French rule in the protectorate.

Capt. F. H. Mellor, British officer who visited Morocco during the Spanish Civil War and who later was closely connected with Spanish nationalist circles, stated that the former Spanish High Commissioner, Juan Beigbeder, opened the Spanish part of the protectorate to anti-French propagandists who had fled the French police.

Not less than three native nationalist groups who endeavored to stir up unrest among natives in French Morocco had their headquarters in Spanish territory—"Moroccan Unity" headed by Mekki-el-Nasiri; "Moorish National Reform Party" headed by Abdul Halek Torres and the "Bureau de Defense Nationaliste," a violently anti-French organization, directed by Ibrahim el Ouazzini, whose brother, Mohammed Hassan Ouazzini, revolted against the French and was interned by order of General Noguès.

There can be little doubt that German and Italian agents also played their role in financing and organizing subversive movements among the natives. It has been repeatedly reported that soon after the Spanish civil war, German Gestapo agents established their headquarters in the Spanish zone of Morocco whence their agents easily crossed into French territory.

When the Allied troops occupied North Africa, many German agents and French Fascists, according to reliable information, succeeded in escaping to Tangier, now in Spanish hands.

Today, these agitators are said to be circulating among the Moroccan tribes living on both sides of the Franco-Spanish frontier, inducing them to revolt against the American "roumis" foreigners and unbelievers.

This agitation is particularly dangerous because during the civil war French authorities closed their eyes when the Spanish Nationalists recruited numerous tribesmen in French Morocco for General Franco's Moorish Army.

Despite this insidious propaganda, extensive native revolts are not likely to accur if the Allies succeed in bringing food and industrial articles to the country. When the Allies landed, Moroccan natives were deeply impressed by the power and the excellent equipment of the United States Army. They hoped that rich America would soon improve their economic situation. Yet the first consequence of United Nations occupation has been increased shortage of food and other goods in Morocco as Allied troops purchased part of their supply in the native market. Milton D. Eisenhower, brother of the American commander in North Africa, has pointed out that supplying North African population with American goods is as essential as sending supplies to the front.

American Supplies Arrive

It appears, however, that some shiploads of American merchandise have already arrived in Moroccan ports, while others are already under way. The acute danger of food revolts in Morocco, therefore, is likely to be eliminated. Yet economic unrest in Morocco is much deeper rooted. It started already several years ago. In recent years, crops have been particularly bad in Morocco.

While greatly developing the economic possibilities of the country, French colonization in Morocco, at the same time, brought about a landless native proletariat composed of farmers who had sold their land to French colonists. Many of these dispossessed farmers became industrial workers in factories and mines owned by French capitalists.

Wages, however, were very low and housing conditions extremely poor. Casablanca, for instance, pride of French colonial urbanism, has a native section described as particularly overcrowded. Native workers in Casablanca's modern factories live there.

As American interest in economic development of Morocco grows, American influence may contribute to the improvement of native labor conditions, especially in the cities, and thus help ease internal tension in the protectorate.

Native unrest and the Spanish threat, however, are only two elements in the Moroccan situation, which are forcing the United Nations to build up their position in the protectorate and to keep a large number of troops in reserve, far from the battle front. It appears that former Vichy leaders in Morocco have not yet made up their minds whether to help the Anglo-Americans oust the Axis from North Africa or to keep a more or less benevolent neutrality.

It is rather astonishing that it is General Noguès, chief of the French administration in Morocco, whom many observers consider an outstanding leader of the Vichy faction in North Africa is one of the main obstacles to reconciliation between the Giraud and the de Gaulle groups. General Noguès is an experienced soldier and an excellent colonial administrator. He is an ardent French patriot. He has never belonged to any Fascist group in France. Moreover, it was the government of the French People's front [Léon Blum] which made him general resident in Morocco and which backed him against all attacks from the extreme left.

When, in June 1940, France broke down, General Noguès hesitated whether to join the British or accept the capitulation of his country. When, however, he had made up his mind, he turned violently pro-Vichy. It was he who arrested Georges Mandel, who had arrived to confer with the British, and who executed Vichy's orders to the letter.

De Gaullists were ruthlessly persecuted; refugees interned and Jews eliminated from political and economic life—this despite the fact that General Noguès' wife is of Jewish origin.

And yet, the general was known to oppose German infiltration into the protectorate and to have frustrated many moves of the Germano-Italian Armistice Commission. On the other hand, it was again General Noguès who most violently opposed Allied landing in North Africa. The reasoning of some high French officials is not easy to understand.

General Noguès is venerated by many of his subordinates and has strong influence on the natives. Yet the number of French officers in Morocco who are following General Giraud's call to arms has steadily increased. Partisans of General de Gaulle are organizing a movement to oust former Vichy officials and are attacking the "neutrality" of the General Resident. At the same time, fascist groups in Morocco have not disbanded.

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Backdrop for History-Making Conference

Upper: A caravan comes out of the desert near Mogador, French Morocco seaport, near where American troops landed on Nov. 9. President Roosevelt visited battlefields in this vicinity and received first-hand accounts of the American landing operations from the officers and men who participated in them. Lower: Sultan Sidi Mohammed of French Morocco rode a white horse and was flanked by slippershod guards when he attended a festival recently at Rabat, capital of his country. The Sultan also was dined by President Roosevelt recently in North Africa.

Monitor Correspondent's Plane Riddled With Bullets

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the American headquarters in North Africa.

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 27—I was in the same transport plane in which Edouard Baudry, well known war correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was killed.

Through a navigational error the plane, en route from Algiers to Casablanca for the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, flew over Spanish Moroccan territory and was riddled with bullets and scarred by fragments from bursting antiaircraft shells. It escaped by flying so low between hills that gunposts on them were firing straight or downward at the sides of the plane.

Besides Mr. Baudry the only casualty was a member of the crew, who was wounded.

After we had tapped out our stories in the very room where the main British-American conferences were held, war correspondents, who had been flown from the front or Algiers on the shortest notice as part of the elaborate security precautions, were wondering what the latest discussion portend in terms of action.

One of the many ways in which the villa garden talk that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had with the correspondents differed from the usual press conferences at the White House was that no questions were invited. In the privacy of our aircraft on its return trip we newspapermen asked them and sought to supply our own answers.

We figured Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy and the British Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley W. Pound must have discussed, among other things, developments calculated to embarrass the Axis forces on its flanks and rear as the British Eighth Army comes in from the East, driving like a hammer toward the anvil of the First Army standing solidly in Tunisia.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of British Imperial General Staff, doubtless looking beyond the crushing of the Axis armies thus envisaged to the next offensive moves from this side of Continental Europe as the arrival of Canadian military chiefs in England draws attention to the heavy striking force there awaiting to form the upper arm of a gigantic pincer movement threatening Germany.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Arnold, commanding the United States Army Air Force and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, British Chief of Air Staff, has under consideration the combined bombing offensive on Germany and Italy from new bases that will make possible a scale of attack hitherto unapproached.

The presence of Lord Louis Mountbatten, British Chief of Combined Operations, underlines the fact that a successful combination in the widest sense is an essential prerequisite for plans worked out by him, by Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission to Washington, by Lieut. Gen. Brehon H. Somervell, commanding general of Supply, United States Army, and by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief Staff Officer to Britain's Minister of Defense, and by other staff officers of both countries.

The question intriguing correspondents more than any other was, were any international notables present at the conference and not named?

It was also asked though not easily answered, what will be the outcome of consultations between Gen. Henri Giraud, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and their conferences with the combined chiefs of staffs as the liberation of France begins to appear far more practicable now that the United Nations have turned North Africa into an immense offensive base?

In North Africa, Allied fighting forces in general have been tempted to feel perhaps engaged in a sideshow owing to inactivity imposed by weather on the main Tunisian front, and time occupied in bringing up reinforcements and supplies as the British Army and the Russians are carrying out spectacular advances.

French North Africa was described to us in the villa garden talk by Mr. Churchill as a new center of direction for an Allied war effort. And it certainly looks more and more like that every day, as immense and far-reaching projects are developed for a year the Prime Minister described as showing a less somber face than did 1942.

President Roosevelt, whose visit to North Africa this time sets up a number of "first ever" records for a President of the United States gave American troops a great and welcome surprise when, in the course of a busy program, he visited and ate with them in the field. He partook of ordinary rations in a regulation mess-tin.

The President, who started his long journey in a Transatlantic Clipper, transferred to a fifty-seater which dwarfed all the rest of the big transport planes as it stood on the airfield here.

Mr. Churchill also flew to the scene and he was in the Uniform of Royal Air Force Commodore when he showed up one afternoon to meet British naval personnel in a large shed in a dockyard where wrecks include the French battleship Jean Bart, blown asunder by American torpedoes at the time of the landings.

The news of American and British leaders meeting comes opportunely as a morale booster for the fighting forces here just when the limelight swung over brighter than ever on the British Eighth Army, now moving west of captured Tripoli.

One of the President's many important contacts with North African authorities was when he gave a dinner party to the Sultan of Morocco and his son, and received assurances of collaboration similar to that forthcoming here now from the French.

While talking to newspapermen, sitting his feet like an outdoor school class engaged in a very absorbing lesson under two extremely genial masters, the President paid high tribute to the brave fight by French troops here in the brief period of their resistance.

King Gave Churchill Note for Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Casablanca, Jan. 27

Prime Minister Churchill carried with him to Casablanca a personal message from King George VI to President Roosevelt.

Canadians Back Ruml Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants has gone on record as being in favor of the Ruml tax plan. Members adopted a resolution that "the adoption of the plan on the principles embodied therein at an early date is in the public interest," according to a special report.

The Accountants believe the plan appears particularly applicable to this country in view of the high rates and by reason of the fact that means already have been established for collecting taxes on salaries and wages at the source, and for paying taxes on other personal income in installments based on estimated income.

Beardsley Ruml, New York economist, laid his plan before a Canadian Club meeting, recommending that taxing jurisdictions "skip a tax year for all alike in every bracket and start the whole country income-tax free."

Mr. Ruml said that the consequences of increasing wartime rates was that the debt which people owed to the Federal Government on their 1942 income has become a national danger. Savings, derived from wartime employment, have gone to liquidate old debts, to cushion the shock of sudden economic reverses, and to buy war bonds as a foundation for normal peacetime life. No substantial portion of the tax on 1942 incomes has been saved by individual taxpayers in a form either intended or available today to meet the tax debt on 1942, he claimed.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

American Design About to Come Into Its Own After 333 Years

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pure American Design, after 333 years of "snitching" from the old school of European interiors seems about ready to speak for itself, according to opinion expressed at the Clinics on Wartime and Postwar Planning held by the American Institute of Decorators at their Annual Conference in New York.

Looking forward to "New Materials and Their Uses," Paul R. McAlister, who has been for many years a leader in the field of interior and industrial design, and who has just accepted a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve, pointed out that we have continued this practice of borrowing design from Europe ever since 1609, when the young colonies set out to manufacture beads at Charleston, S. C., the first commercial product to be produced mechanically in the States.

'Snitching' Flourished

"We have groped for new designs, but then the public has looked upon us as men from Mars, and quickly hustled us back to the sanctity of the antique," he related. "Consequently the 'snitching' has continued to flourish. An ornament from Syria, a cherub from Rome, a leg from France, an arm from Spain—all these were adopted in either actual or modified form and introduced by designers the country over as something 'new' for the American public.

"There has been only one outstanding original element in America for 333 years," he continued, "and that is the undaunted American spirit. This is a prize we hold which has not been stolen from any peoples on the face of the earth, and it is one thing which will bring us out of the decorative stagnation into which we have slipped through the 'art' of borrowing."

Furniture of the future is predicted as having bold, smooth lines and surfaces. It will not only be functional, but comfortable as well. One new type, already designed, shows what we may expect. This uses durable plywood, aluminum, or plastic as a structural base, and each piece of furniture is cantilevered from the wall, making it appear as if it were suspended several inches from the floor.

"Light pours out from below it," Mr. McAlister explained, "softly disseminating illumination across the floor area. No lamps are necessary since fluorescent light is also thrown from above and behind each piece of furniture. When this new American furniture moves in on us, the old housecleaning practice of moving the furniture around to get the dust out from beneath it will be a thing of the past. Won't that be something?"

Plastic furniture will create interiors of color and lightness, and to make them even more pleasing, this industrial designer believes we can look forward to "packaged light" for every house or housing project as definitely part of the decorative scheme. "No longer light purely for light's sake, but a continuous ribbon of variegated illumination correlated with every function that goes on in a home. Controlled illumination by photoelectric cell will automatically capture daylight-level lighting at dusk when the natural light begins to fade. Large surfaces will be luminous sheets of light, called perhaps 'panel lighting' and created through extended light sources. Just envision a room of the future at night," Mr. McAlister encouraged, "with the windows giving off natural daylight on the inside, but without any apparent glow on the exterior." Imagine, too, what a boon this will be to the harried air-raid warden of the future.

Radiators Will Disappear

New American Design will radiate radiators right out of the picture, since light and heat will both come from a one-point source. They will be installed in one invisible unit.

Glass, one of our oldest materials, will be responsible for many new and exciting things in our lives. The ability to bend glass on a mass production basis, as well as its non-shatterable qualities, will provide the average home (average—think of it) with ranges, refrigerators, and an untold number of accessories and built-in features of crystalline beauty. The new glass will let in light without glare. It will be possible to insulate it without sacrificing vision. There will be glass that withstands impact shock and sudden temperature changes. Glass "wonder blocks" of the interlocking variety, needing no mortar, will be easily erected as walls or partitions—you may even be able to do it yourself, and add another room or two at will. Indeed, glass will emerge, after the war—and largely because of wartime developments—as the key to much of tomorrow's thrilling design and decoration.

"Our 'Paint of the Future' will do away with the need for electric light companies," insisted Matt Denning, Director of Trade Sales, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. "Instead we will have luminescent paints which will absorb enough light in the daytime so that this stored light will be radiated at night from the walls and ceilings with sufficient strength to illuminate the average room."

One means of getting ahead of the fuel shortage, this authority on paints pointed out, is to see that your radiators are correctly painted. "An unpainted radiator is the most efficient conductor of heat," he explained. "The least efficient conductor is that bane of all decorators—a radiator finished in gold or aluminum. Where an unpainted radiator would be unsightly, a flat white paint is the most efficient."

What Paints Will Do

War development is producing something quite new in fluorescent and luminous paints. These have been used in a limited way in theaters and restaurants and for blackout signs. One ambitious decorator has already adopted this luminescent paint to fabricate stars on the ceiling of a sitting room in an old colonial house that "Washington slept in."

Fluorescent paint, activated by near infra-red or black light, or invisible light, is prophesied as another postwar decorative possibility. Using such a paint, walls painted with designs which are invisible under ordinary lights would become visible and glow phosphorescently when exposed to infra-red rays. This type of paint has been developed in connection with wartime camouflage.

With these developments in American Design as a beginning, what cannot we look forward to as our future heritage?

Co-ordinated Plan Aids Buying With an Eye to the Future

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buying something new for the house calls for careful consideration and wise planning these days. It is poor wartime economy to spend either valuable time or money on a chair, a table or a sofa that doesn't fit into a planned decorative scheme.

Whether an officer's wife fitting out a one-room apartment as a home for the duration, a war bride using wedding gift money for a single boudoir chair for her bedroom at home, or a veteran homemaker trying to brighten up the living room with a new slip cover, the purchaser should have an eye to the future. Purchases should be made with the thought that some day there will be a larger apartment, some day more bedroom furniture, and some day new drapes or a new carpet to go with the slip cover. If this is done each sofa, chair, desk, set of curtains or draperies, rug, or other item purchased will be part of a harmonious whole, as time goes on. We may not be able to buy much these days, but if we start with a co-ordinated plan, then everything will "go with" everything else and we shall have no black sheep in our dining room, living room, or bedrooms.

Colors All Combine

The Wishmaker scheme of decorative co-ordination as offered in home furnishings departments in 55 stores throughout the country was developed just for this reason. Now in its third year, this decorative plan originated by Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago, makes it possible for any woman to be her own decorator. All merchandise offered by the stores in the Wishmaker program — everything from shower curtains to breakfront cabinets—is selected to harmonize, whether bought separately or collectively. Colors in all wallpapers, rugs, fabrics, and accessories can be used in combination with each other. Each piece of furniture, whether a dresser for the bedroom, a dining-room table, or a writing desk, fits into the whole program.

This year's Wishmaker edition, which is to remain a permanent theme, is 18th Century English, chosen because it is a broad enough period to include many adaptations. The seven basic colors which appear in fabrics and accessories have been named for famous spots in England—Romney Rose, Bristol Blue, York Yellow, Garrick Green, Thames Tan, Mayfair Mauve, and Abbey Stone. Any one of these colors may be used together in harmony with others. The rose, for instance, might be blended with blue for a soft-tone bedroom, or with the green for a more formal use in the living room. There are variations in hues of these colors from light to dark but shower curtains, bathmats, and towels harmonize, tufted throw rugs tie in with bedspreads, flowered drapes may furnish a bright contrast to the living-room carpet, but at the same time they will harmonize with it.

Can Mix Designs

Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton furniture, named for the designers of the period, are used. Any of these may set the theme for the room but it need not be restricted to any one of them. Since these designers lived currently in the 18th Century, homemakers of that period mixed their productions and thus it is correct for us to do so today.

Even lamps, desks, glassware, pictures, and decorative pieces fit into the mood of the period and the color scheme of the program. Accessories are reproductions of pieces which were used in the 18th Century, having been copied from pieces in private collections and museums. The flower, fruit, and scroll motifs, for example, were favorites with 18th Century designers, and are used on dishes, trays, and in prints. Fabrics for upholstery coverings and draperies and designs for wallpapers were inspired by document prints of the period.

Each Her Own Decorator

Practically every store participating in the program has a shop where samples of all the merchandise are assembled. Here, a woman can, with the help of trained interior decorators, work out a basic plan. She can see for herself that the draperies she is selecting really do go with the upholstery in the chair she bought six months ago and that they will harmonize with the carpet she hopes to buy some time in the future.

Planned decorative buying, done either all at one fell swoop or over an extended period, on a budget, might proceed like this. Say a war bride, living with her family, wants to do over her bedroom so that furnishings can be used in their new home when her soldier husband comes marching home. She might start out with a rose-colored flower-ribboned sateen bedspread and build from this. Next, she might buy a satin comforter in solid color rose, draperies of the same fabric as the spread, and add lamps, prints, and other decorative touches as fancy dictates. Some time in the future, she may take her choice of gay cotton scatter rugs or a rose-colored full-size broadloom carpet.

Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago

Top: Mauve, accented with blue and white, sets the color scheme for this 18th Century Wishmaker living room. The carpet and walls are mauve with color accents appearing in upholstery and draperies. The sofa is Chippendale and other furnishings are in keeping with the period. Draperies are an 18th Century toile. Bottom: Wishmaker dining room done in shades of gray and blue. Design in drapes was inspired by old Chinese wallpaper print. Pickled pine mirror over serving table, and the window seats are typical of the period. Table is Duncan Phyfe and chairs are reproductions of antiques.

Rugs Don't Get the Rags Now

By Edrie Van Dore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is very smart, all of a sudden, to be thrifty—not only smart, but patriotic, and soon it may be downright necessary. Those of us who for years have somewhat shamefacedly practised small economies in contradiction to the neighbors' extravagances, now are in the vanguard of experience, for we know how to do these things which shortly everyone must learn to do.

And surely an important task of many homemakers may well be that of clothing the family without constant trips to the shops. Ready-made clothing has been so reasonable and so satisfactory that many women have forgotten how to sew if indeed they ever learned. And even fewer of them know the art of making over. Also the recent vogues of rug-making have sent the family's old clothing into hooked or braided rugs. Now it is more important to cut down Papa's old pants for Johnny, and Mama's old coat into a snow suit for baby.

New Robe From Old

It all began, in our case, when a practical grandmother exhibited a chestful of bathrobes discarded by various members of the family. Recalling her own experiences in "making over" for a brood of four, she said proudly, "Here are enough good flannel robes to keep Peter in bathrobes till he is twelve years old." A pattern was bought in the proper size and we selected from the chest a fine woolen robe in wide pink and blue stripes. It was ripped at the seams and the pockets were carefully taken off, but the front facings with buttons and buttonholes were left intact. The pattern was laid on these fronts in such a way that the facings, buttons, and buttonholes could be utilized.

Since the buttons were farther apart than they should be in a child's robe, additional ones with matching buttonholes were added in between those already in place. The smaller collar was cut from an unused portion, and the sleeves came from the larger sleeves, care being taken to avoid worn places, or to put them where they would receive little wear from the new owner. Pockets were easily contrived and the belt was simply the old one which happened to be narrow. We cut a piece out of the middle to make it shorter, and stitched the two remaining pieces together in a flat seam, leaving the fringed ends as they had been. All shoulder, side, and sleeve seams were flat felled.

Old Coat a Treasure

On one visit at Grandma's house we found that she still possessed a once-handsome spring coat which had been a delightful extravagance long ago. We bought another pattern, this time for a smart, simple little tailored coat and beret. The old coat, of beautiful fine broadcloth, was carefully ripped and denuded of its mink collar and satin lining. The inner side of the material was still unfaded dark blue; we'd use that side for the right side of Peter's coat, Grandma said. We cut carefully, but this time there were no buttonholes to use. The collar had to be pieced at the back, underneath, but that wouldn't show. A stitched belt was tucked into the side seams, across the back. The lining was of light tan silk crepe salvaged from another old coat. Plain dark buttons and matching buttonhole twist were bought. A wee beret was fashioned from the pieces left over, and we saved some of the scraps to be used the following year in putting false cuffs on the sleeves grown short over a winter—ours being the kind of child that runs to lanky legs and arms.

In making coats we find that too much care cannot be exercised in fitting the garment carefully as to shoulders, breast, sleeves, and length. Make a wide hem to allow for lengthening if you like, but do not expect to rush through the job in an hour or two. A few cents spent on a good pattern, on matching thread and buttons, are wisely dispatched—even for new lining if necessary.

Perhaps our greatest triumph in mere piecing out has been that accomplished in the matter of great-uncle's custom-made shirts. Of lovely soft cotton in attractive colors with harmonizing stripes, these shirts showed wear only in the collars and cuffs. They had no pockets, which lessened the cutting problem considerably. At first we set out, with a size four pattern, to cut only the overall portion of a play suit. Astounded at our own cleverness, we discovered we could also squeeze out the brief shirts with their tiny sleeves and flat collars! Again the buttons and buttonholes were used (matching the sides carefully) and what if the blouses were a trifle shorter than the pattern indicated? They were long enough!

Daddy's White Shirts

Later we cut down some of Daddy's white shirts to make sport shirts with open collars and short sleeves, using a readymade model to guide us in details. We made a beautiful red flannel helmet from an old skirt, and a corduroy jacket from a discarded pair of lounging pajamas. The jacket was lined, for warmth, with plaid flannel from another dress. We made a pair of overalls from some woolen golf trousers, using the knee straps to fashion a belt, and making a suspender effect across the front, instead of a bib, because the cloth ran out.

Some rules we have evolved in these and other making-over projects may be helpful to novices. Good patterns are essential. Rip the old garments apart and wash them unless they are to be dry-cleaned. Hold frequent fittings, and press all seams carefully after they are finished—each one in turn. New buttons, tapes, or other trimmings help. Ribbed ankle and sleeve cuffs can be bought for snow suits, and zippers can be taken from old coats or jackets to be used again.

The final and perhaps the most important rule is not to let the child feel any stigma is attached to wearing made-over clothing. Peter is delighted to wear shirts that were once, in a larger form, his Daddy's, and the overalls that were Uncle Bill's—especially now that Uncle is a soldier. A child's affection for his family, his pride in their accomplishments, will make it a privilege and honor to wear smartly-cut, well-tailored, and yet made-over, garments.

War Comes to Miami Beach Fashion Front

By Thelma J. Froscher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

Singing as they march, columns of soldiers swing along Lincoln Road, famed resort fashion center on Miami Beach.

Is it a parade? No, just the usual scene, now that the Army Air Corps training center has moved into Miami Beach and appears to be making itself very much at home. The double sidewalks which once were lined exclusively with shoppers and window-wishers are predominantly filled with officer candidates or officers-in-training.

The war has had its effect not only on the appearance of the streets but also on the shops themselves, and what they are showing this season.

At last, men have gained equal recognition with women in the show windows. Shops which, in the past, were in the habit of devoting one window or so to men's fashions are filling half of their window-display space with uniforms.

One of these shops, a nationally known style leader, taking the needs of the Army wives into consideration, is featuring gay prints with dark backgrounds which are bright enough for resort life here, but which would still be wearable in colder parts of the country to which officer husbands are likely to be transferred on short notice. This shop is also taking into account the limitations of an Army wife's pocketbook in designing its styles—an item which was of slight importance along Lincoln Road in prewar days.

Trend Toward Simplicity

Although the trend of the times is toward simplicity in social events, the officers' wives as well as those in resort circles find a frequent need for evening gowns. In these, the designers as well as the wearers can satisfy their desire for completely feminine softness and sparkling touches. What appears to be an attempt at simplicity in evening dress—a white evening skirt and sweater—emerged as an elaborate garment with pearls embroidered onto the sweater with gold thread.

This is shown in the Lincoln Road branch of a leading Miami department store. Both the main store and its branch make a speciality of "tie-ups," matching garments and accessories throughout the departments. They have been showing "Sand - in - your - Shoes" prints for several seasons, varying the seashore design and colors each year. "Tandem" has appeared now, inspired by the national bicycle vogue, with tiny bicycles speeding across pastel backgrounds of various hues. Most popular so far this season in the print "tie-ups" is lime, a tint of green containing less yellow than the chartreuse of other seasons, and consequently more becoming to the average complexion.

Two New Colors

Another department store is featuring two new colors in shoes, handbags and hats, inspired by the Florida fruits, avocado and mango. Avocado is an unbelievably soft green and mango is a warm red-tan. The introduction of these new shades, in spite of wartime restrictions on shoe colors, was possible because the store had the skins for the shoes in its possession early in September. Both avocado and mango unite well with the various tints of gold which are much in demand this season as well as beige and yellow.

Another Miami department store with a Lincoln Road branch is having a last fling at different shades in shoes with its "Caribbean Colors." It offers Jamaica Ginger, Trinidad Tan, Rico Red, Martinique Blue, Indies Green, Tortuga Gold and Bay Green.

Despite these, shoes as well as dresses and suits generally are more practical and substantial than formerly. Suits, the ideal daytime wear for tropical Florida with its cool mornings and warm afternoons, are simply cut and many of them are made from fabrics woven of aralac, and spun rayon. These fabrics contain up to 60 per cent of the warmth of wool. They are in pastels and winter white, which is being popularized as a result of the scarcity of bleaches.

A Lincoln Road shop, selling cottons exclusively, is featuring a rayon fabric called "doeskin" which is also being shown in other stores to replace wool gabardine. It has an attractive sheen and looks and tailors like wool yet it is as cool as most cotton fabrics. Cottons of all kinds are taking on an added value this year because of dry cleaning difficulties, especially where service men have a priority on dry cleaning service.

Yes, the Army and the war have had a definite effect on Florida resort fashions.

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Mid-Term Enrollments

New students are accepted by many schools for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For further information, consult the advertisements on the Saturday Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Armed Forces Size Indicates Fathers Due by Next Winter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The nation's armed forces will total 10,420,000 by the end of this year, Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky said, following testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Army and Navy personnel chiefs.

Such a figure indicates that the drafting of men with children would be under way by next winter, and emphasized the statement by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Chief, made some time ago that the supply of childless married men would last only about 10 months if the armed forces went above 10,000,000.

General Hershey's statement—the last he has made publicly on the subject—was that drafting of men with children would begin generally around next Oct. 1 if 10,000,000 or more were to be called up without drafting 18 and 19-year-olds.

Since he spoke, the minimum draft age has been lowered to include those age brackets, but the gain thus made in the number of draft eligibles has been offset by deferment of all men 38 or older, apparently reinstating his forecast.

Another development has been the shifting in draft deferment emphasis from dependency to occupation as the manpower shortage grows and the number of persons eligible for occupational deferment mounts with the expansion of war industry.

Drafting of childless married men has been under way generally for a month or more now, and the draft director for the District of Columbia says the calling up of men with children might begin in Washington anytime after next July 1.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, now overlord of Selective Service, has said he did not know when men with children would be called and declined to make an estimate on the ground it would be uncertain and would arouse anxiety.

Other bits of information reported by Senator Chandler were.

The Navy estimate includes 177,000 officers.

The Navy's strength last Jan. 1 was 1,218,000.

The Coast Guard is expected to reach 192,630 men.

The Navy expects to build up its present force of more than 5,000 women in the Waves and Spars to 29,000 by the end of 1943 and 48,700 in 1944, thereby releasing men from certain shore duties.

The Committee was told that 65,000 young men would be trained for naval commissions in schools and colleges.

After Feb. 1, the enlisted men in the Navy are to come through Selective Service.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina said the Navy had no estimates of its personnel beyond 1943. Its 1943 estimate, he said, did not include several hundred thousand civilians employed at 65 naval stations in various parts of the world.

New Texas-Indiana Pipe Line Costing $44,000,000 Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The War Production Board has approved the allocation of materials for construction of an 836-mile 20-inch pipeline from the Beaumont-Houston, Texas, petroleum refining area to Seymour, Ind., to augment the flow of petroleum products into the East.

The line is expected to cost about $44,000,000 and officials hope it can be completed by Sept. 1.

A net increase of 110,000 barrels a day is anticipated in the volume of gasoline and other petroleum products moving to the Atlantic Seaboard. The line will not carry crude oil.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, has said the line is intended to supply only military, lend-lease and other foreign requirements.

From Little Rock, Ark., to the vicinity of Seymour, WPB officials said, the line will follow approximately the same route as the big 24-inch war emergency pipe line from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., which is now being brought to completion.

The new line will be built by War Emergency Pipe Lines, Incorporated, the group which has handled the War Emergency Pipe Line.

Secretary Ickes has notified WPB that he would report in early May whether he thinks the new line should be extended 676 miles from Seymour to the New York-Philadelphia area.

The section approved requires an estimated 164,000 tons of steel and pumping equipment capable of generating 55,000 horsepower. The suggested extension would call for an additional 100,000 tons of steel and 50,000 additional horsepower of pumping capacity.

The new line will carry gasoline, kerosene and other refined petroleum products, which move faster and require less pumping machinery than the crude oils which the so called "Big Inch" pipe line is capable of carrying.

All Classes Are to Air Views On Problems to Follow War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—An Institute on Postwar Reconstruction, designed for American criticism and discussion of the results of scholarly thinking and research on postwar economics in the United States, has been established at New York University, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, announced today.

Financed by an initial $25,000 grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Institute will bring national and international leaders in government and finance, industry and labor, agriculture, education and religion into contact with audiences in an effort to resolve the ideal and practical goals of America after the war, Dr. Chase said. The meetings will largely follow the "New England Town Meeting" pattern, and scholarship grants will be open to potential leaders in postwar community life.

Initial emphasis will be placed on United States economic reconstruction and steps to be taken to reach a goal defined by Harold S. Sloan, Foundation Director, as "full employment and minimum standards of food, clothing and shelter."

"The Institute will be a parliament with every man a peer," Mr. Sloan declared. "It is to be a people's movement under educational leadership with criticism, discussion and contributions from the common as well as the uncommon man, and with a general cross-fertilization of thought—not simply facts and opinions from authoritative sources handed out in handy packaged form."

Mr. Sloan expressed the hope that the Institute would work closely with all available educational media, and said its findings would be brought to a wider public through radio recordings, pamphlets and films. Use will be made of the "Chicago Round Table" broadcasts and records, the "Public Affairs Committee" pamphlets and the New York University Film Library, activities supported by the Sloan Foundation. Groundwork for the immediate program is a year's study by Dr. Adolf A. Sturmthal.

Rickenbacker Agrees 'We Must Hit Japanese at Home—Through the Air'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Foreseeing no final victory until 1944, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said Jan. 26 he agreed "100 per cent" with Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur that "we must hit the Japanese at home—through the air with tremendous striking power."

Captain Rickenbacker said our victories at Guadalcanal, Buna and Gona were tremendous but "we cannot defeat Japan by an island-to-island campaign — we must strike at the heart of Japan through air power." General MacArthur had asserted Sunday that the successful Papuan campaign pointed to "offensive power in swift massive strokes rather than the dilatory and costly island-to-island advance that some have assumed to be necessary."

Captain Rickenbacker said Japan might hold out for years if it had time to take back to its mainland the fruits of conquest.

The air line executive also asserted the United States should plan now "protection for postwar air transport" to assure the nation a ranking place in commercial aviation.

Predicting that victory would not come before the fall of 1944, the former World War I ace asserted too that wartime high school boys and girls could have only one plan for the future—to "prepare themselves to successfully wage war."

"There is no other future," he told a press conference held by the National Policy Committee of the High School Victory Corps, of which he is chairman. "This war is a life and death struggle—something which people at home don't know and don't understand."

Captain Rickenbacker said that instead of thinking in terms of 10 years, people should think in terms of 100 years, or generations.

Postwar aviation will be "a thousand fold" its present operation, he estimated, adding that air transport will be used for all travel beyond a distance of 100 miles, for all first class mail and for light express.

Captain Rickenbacker suggested that the Treasury Department or some government agency should provide capital now for American aviation in the future.

Victory Tax Query: 'Boss, Did We Win'?

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27

"What about this new deeduc?" complained the Negro dishwasher in a railroad restaurant, holding up his pay check to Manager W. D. Rouzer.

"That," said Mr. Rouzer, "is the victory tax."

The dishwasher's eyes sparkled.

"Boss, did we win?"

Make Your Shades

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have unattractive wall-bracket light fixtures that you would like to hide from view without going to the expense of buying parchment shields, you can make your own shields by curving either white or cream-colored drawing paper across the lights, attaching the paper to the wall with thumbtacks to match. To make the paper fit smoothly where it meets the wall, make a half-inch crease in the paper on left and right where the tacks go in. The light is diffused softly through the paper, and the effect is that of expensive shields.

Noel Coward's New War Film and Multi-Star Musical Arriving This Week

New Features Due Thursday At State-Orpheum and the Met

"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward's film of a British destroyer and the crew which serve in it, heads the list of new films arriving this week. The picture, which comes to the State and Orpheum Thursday, illustrates once more the versatility of Mr. Coward, for not only does he play the principal role but he produced and directed the picture, wrote the script, and provided special music. Three prizes have already been bestowed upon the production: the New York film critics' prize for the best film of 1942, and the December awards of Parents' Magazine and Scholastic Magazine.

Mr. Coward's role on the screen is that of Captain Kinross, commander of H. M. S. Torrin. The next character of importance, that of the chief petty officer, is done by Bernard Miles, who will be recognized by those who saw "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing." Others in the large cast include John Mills, Celia Johnson, Kay Walsh, Joyce Carey, Derek Elphinstone, Robert Sansom, and Philip Friend.

'Star Spangled Rhythm'

More than 40 stars at the Paramount studios find a place on the screen in "Star Spangled Rhythm," booked to arrive at the Metropolitan Thursday. The picture is a musical with a plot about a studio gateman whose son in the Navy thinks him to be a movie executive. When the son comes to call with a group of sailors the father is in an awkward position until a switchboard operator comes to his rescue and the studio stars lend a hand in impressing the boys.

Among the players to be seen are Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray, Franchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard, Vera Zorina, Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, and Rochester. Featured players include William Bendix, Jerry Colonna, Macdonald Carey, Walter Abel, Susan Hayward, Marjorie Reynolds, and Dona Drake.

The companion feature will be "Truck Busters," a melodrama with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine.

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial, a fifth week of "Once Upon a Honeymoon," starring Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, starts today. Also continuing are the companion films on the program: "The Great Gildersleeve," with Harold Peary, and Walt Disney's "Der Führer's Face."

"Forest Rangers," the Technicolor feature now at the Metropolitan, starring Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, and Susan Hayward, moves Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. So, too, does the current co-feature at the Metropolitan, "Ice-Capades Revue," with Jerry Colonna, Vera Vague, Ellen Drew, and Richard Denning.

'Kipps' at Fine Arts

A film version of H. G. Wells' story of English life in the 90's comes Thursday to the Fine Arts Theater. The film, which was made in England, has Diana Wynyard in the role of a middle-class woman with ambitions to marry into wealth. Michael Redgrave plays the title part as a draper's assistant. Carol Reed, who made "Night Train," "The Stars Look Down," and "Girl in the News," directed the production.

At the Exeter

Bette Davis and Paul Henreid in "Now Voyager" will be on the screen at the Exeter starting Thursday in a double feature program. The other film will be "Inside Britain," a collection of short features of wartime England, in one of which Leslie Howard appears.

© RKO Radio; by Miehle

Walter Byron, Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers, and Otto Reichow

In a scene from "Once Upon a Honeymoon," film continuing for a fifth week at the Keith Memorial

Portrait From Noel Coward's New Film

John Mills as Shorty Blake in the war picture, "In Which We Serve," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Miss Cornell Makes Debut In War Movie

Katharine Cornell Friday faced a film camera for the first time. At the Movietonews Studio of 20th Century-Fox, on Tenth Avenue, where New York scenes of Sol Lesser's film, "Stage Door Canteen," are being shot by Director Frank Borzage, Miss Cornell played herself in a sequence duplicating her work at the canteen for servicemen in New York.

Miss Cornell appears in the film along with other stage stars. She is turning her salary for the day's work ($1,000) over to the American Theater Wing.

Cheryl Crawford's production of "Porgy and Bess," the George Gershwin-Dubose Heyward folk opera, which broke all records for revivals during its stay of 281 performances at the Majestic Theater in New York, celebrated its first anniversary Friday at the American Theater in St. Louis.

In all, with Friday evening's performance, the revival will have played 427 consecutive performances in New York and on the road. Its gross receipts, as computed by Miss Crawford and John Wildberg, her associate, run in the neighborhood of $1,200,000.

The road tour, which was inaugurated in Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 28, and is expected to continue through 1943 and 1944 barring transportation difficulties, has taken "Porgy and Bess" to Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, and Chicago. The Chicago run lasted from Nov. 2 to Jan. 16. From Chicago, the company went to St. Louis, where it will remain through Jan. 30.

Alexander Smallens continues as musical director. Members of the cast for both New York and road runs include Todd Duncan, Etta Moten, Georgette Harvey, Warren Coleman, Ruby Elzy, Avon Long, Edward Matthews, Harriett Jackson, and J. Rosamond Johnson.

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station will include "Red Army," describing Russian preparations for war; "Vaudeville Days"; "Steel Head Fighters," a sports review; "Paratroops," describing training methods; Leon Errol comedy; "Q-Men," a film on billiards; Ray McKinley and his orchestra; "Superman" and another color cartoon; and newsreels.

Plays in Prospect

This Rock—At the Plymouth, beginning on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Comedy by Walter Livingston Faust, presented by Eddie Dowling, with Billie Burke starred. Nicholas Joy will be featured in a cast which will include Zachary Scott, Jane Sterling, and Alistair Kyle. The play is about an upper-class English family and the impact on it of 20 children evacuated from the East End of London during the blitz. Settings are being designed by Watson Barratt. Two weeks' engagement.

Men in Shadow—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Feb. 22. Melodrama presented by Max Gordon. Roy Hargrave is directing the production and will play one of the roles in a cast which includes Joseph De Santis, Ernest Graves, and Guy Spaull.

Roland Hayes in Recital

As it sometimes passes for a compliment to say of an instrumentalist that his violin or his piano sings, so, perhaps it may go for praise to say of Roland Hayes, the tenor, appearing in New England Mutual Hall last evening, that his voice has the character of an instrument brilliantly played upon.

As for the tenor aspect of the case, Mr. Hayes deserves better than to be given such technical classification. He performs in the musical scale with his voice; and the circumstance that his control of sound runs rather high does not make him a particular type of vocalist or hold him an any conventional, traditional, or mechanical frame whatever.

Mr. Hayes has gone to the trouble which tenors of accepted definition do not always take; he has mastered the art of song. When he does something by Dowland, we know we are brought into association with the old English style; something by Porpora, with the old Italian style. Likewise when he deals with a Schubert melody, he is authentic about it; and so, too, when he undertakes a Wolf study in declamation.

So far, anyway, he has undisputedly gone. No doubt something in the French manner, as exemplified in Debussy, eludes him, though Debussy by no means stands for all France down the decades. Debussy means but a moment, and perhaps as far as song matters, a fading moment. It is rather puzzling that Mr. Hayes should set himself the task of practising Debussy's "Air d'Azael" and "Fantoches." But good singers are always stepping outside the paths they have successfully traveled. They get contrast into their programs that way, even if sometimes a disadvantageous one.

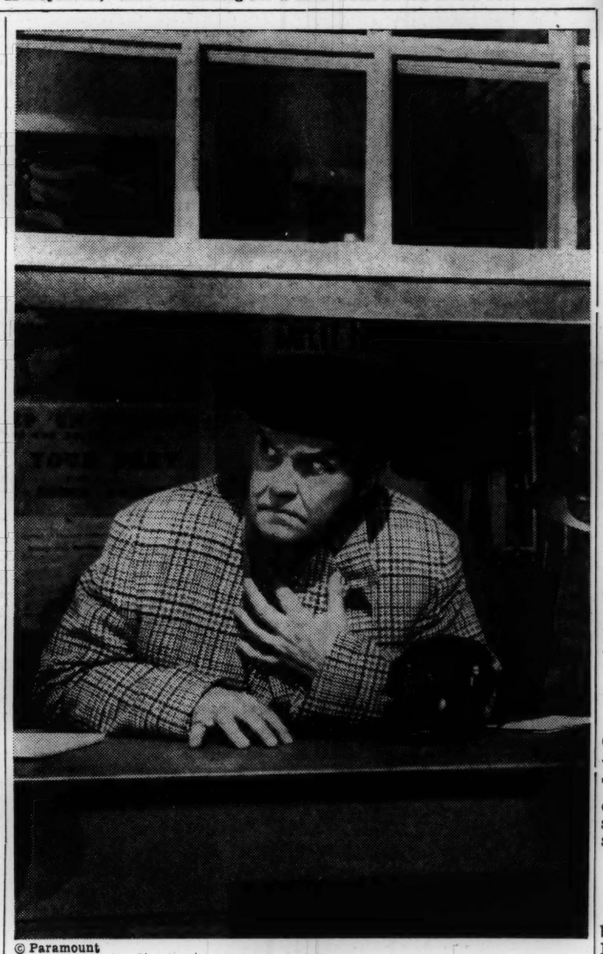
Liberal to composers of his own day and acquaintance, Mr. Hayes offered for a couple of items last night a song to a French text, "Pourtant tu t'en iras," by his accompanist, Reginald Boardman, and a short study to English words, "My Little Pool," by Nicolas Slonimsky. The Slonimsky one is an oddity, and it lent a pleasing and relaxing instant to the artist's very serious and almost stern scheme of exhibition.

For the attendance in general, the Negro spirituals, sung, recited, or how we may describe the method, at the close, were likely enough of chief consideration. Some were accompanied, some not. Where a voice, indeed, resembles a musical instrument in variety of tone and color and suppleness of execution, the piano may safely remain silent. **W. P. T.**

Vandamm

Norman Lloyd and Roland Young

In "Ask My Friend Sandy," now at the Plymouth Theater



© Paramount

Victor Moore

One of the 43 stars to be seen in "Star Spangled Rhythm" at the Metropolitan starting Thursday.

News of the Screen

New York

"Forever and a Day," feature drama to be released in the spring by RKO Radio, is said to be the first picture to carry the names of seven important directors. They are René Clair, Edmund Goulding, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Frank Lloyd, Victor Saville, Robert Stevenson, and Herbert Wilcox. Each director handled a section of the plot spanning the century between 1804 and the London blitz.

Gene Lockhart, Warner contract player, has been chosen to portray Vyacheslav Molotoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in "Mission to Moscow."

Penny Singleton has reported at Columbia to begin work in "Blondie Buys a Horse," latest in the series of films in which she is costarred with Arthur Lake.

Stephan Schnabel, son of the pianist, Artur Schnabel, plays a ship's officer in "Journey Into Fear," the Orson Welles' Mercury production to be released by RKO Radio in February. Mr. Schnabel is a radio and Broadway actor who has appeared in several of the Welles' Mercury productions on Broadway.

A majority of the cast have long been associated with Mr. Welles in his Mercury group. Included are Agnes Moorehead, Joseph Cotten, Ruth Warrick, Everett Sloane, Richard Bennett, Jack Moss, Eustace Wyatt, Edgar Barrier, Frank Readick, and Jack Durant. Mr. Welles himself plays an important role and wrote the screen play in collaboration with Mr. Cotten.

Philip G. and Julius J. Epstein have been assigned by Jack L. Warner, executive producer, to do some script polishing and prepare added scenes for the screen version of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army." The show will be filmed at the Warner Burbank studios following the run of the stage production in San Francisco.

At RKO Boston

Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Time to Kill, another in the Michael Shayne detective series, featuring Lloyd Nolan.

Fourth Week for 'Follies'

Another week has been added to the Boston engagement of the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Shubert, making a total booking of four weeks and carrying the Boston visit up to Saturday, Feb. 20.

Concerts to Come

The Boston Symphony concerts of next week will be conducted by Serge Koussevitzky, who is returning from his three weeks' vacation. There will be a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday, followed by the fifteenth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

For the Friday and Saturday pair Dr. Koussevitzky announces the Symphony No. 4 in A major ("Italian") by Mendelssohn, and Debussy's Three Orchestral Sketches, "The Sea." The second part of the program will consist of Arnold Schönberg's Symphonic Poem, "Pelleas and Melisande."

For the concert in Cambridge, Koussevitzky announces Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Schönberg's "Pelleas and Melisande," and the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch.

Goldovsky on 'Aïda'

"Aïda," the second in Boris Goldovsky's group of Verdi operas, will be the subject of his talk Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 5 o'clock at the New England Conservatory of Music, in his regular series of opera lectures.

Webster Guest Soloist

Beveridge Webster, pianist, will be guest soloist Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at the New England Conservatory of Music when the Boston String Quartet plays Bohuslav Martinû's Pianoforte Quartet No. 1 for the first time in Boston. Also on the program, at 8:30 in Recital Hall of the Conservatory, will be Mozart's String Quartet in D major and the String Quartet in G minor by Debussy. Mr. Webster is a member of the faculty.

Heifetz Program

Aaron Richmond announces the following program for the Sunday afternoon, March 21, concert of Heifetz, originally scheduled for Feb. 7.

Allegro, Minuetto, Non Presto	Scarlatti
Sonata in A major	Brahms
Concerto No. 5	Vieuxtemps
Sonata in G minor	Bach
Impromptu	Schubert
Scherzo	Mendelssohn
Dance	Beethoven
Rondo	Mozart-Kreisler

Béla Bartók

Béla Bartók will arrive in Cambridge within the next week for a series of lectures and conferences at Harvard under the Horatio Appleton Lamb Fund.

As a member of the Harvard teaching staff for the spring term, Mr. Bartók will give two series of lectures and a free public conference in Sanders Theater. The first lectures, a weekly series of eight meetings designed primarily for music students, will be given in the Music Building on Tuesday afternoons beginning Feb. 9. These conferences will concentrate on various aspects of modern music, especially that of Mr. Bartók and his fellow countryman, Zoltań Kodály, with whom he investigated original folk music.

The second series will consist of six free public lectures on folk songs. Beginning on March 11, these lectures will be held in the Music Building in the afternoons.

On March 26 in Sanders Theater, Mr. Bartók, in collaboration with Rudolph Kolisch, first violinist of the Kolisch String Quartet, will give a program of his own music. This concert too is open to the public without charge.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Free concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, directing. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff. Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:25 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55.

Esquire—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, Ethel Waters. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—"I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "The Affairs of Martha." Marsha Hunt Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Carnival of Winter Sports," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"Ice Capades Revue, 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15 "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard, Susan Hayward. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

Modern—"Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 10:55 a. m., 2:05 5:15, 8, 10:30. Stage show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News," "America's Battle of Beauty," "The Great Glover," latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:27, 10:07. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:37, 4:54, 8:34.

Telepix—"Target for Tonight," Leopold Stokowski." "Billiards and Pool Experts." "Thaw Expedition," two cartoons, 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Tremont—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:40. 4:20, 8. "Talk of the Town." Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Coleman. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 6:00, 9:30.

Uptown—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:20 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflen, Kathryn Grayson. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Cat People," Simone Simone, Tom Conway. 10:40 a. m. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. "Bullet Scars," Richard Toomey. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Wing and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.
Coolidge Corner: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, C. Lehman. 2, 8.

University: "Now, Voyage," Betty Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. "Moscow Strikes Back," "March of Time." 2, 7.
Codman Square: "Thunder Birds." Gene Tierney, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Cairo," Jeannette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, June Frazee. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 8:16. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2, 7, 9:44.
Park: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 2, 7.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Park: "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrew Sisters.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Bert Gordon. 1:30, 4:47, 8:03. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:44, 6, 9:17.

Mystic: "Undying Monster," John Howard, James Ellison. 2:08, 7 9:58. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:33.

Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 3:15, 9:10. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. 2:05, 8:35. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:15, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, Gene Kelly. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
Strand: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 7, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
Ball Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Iceland," John Payne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:09, 7:54. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Cairo," Robert Young, Jeanette MacDonald, "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Prisco Lil," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. "Moscow Strikes Back," all Russian cast. 2, 8.
Coolidge: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time's Prelude to Victory," 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Roger. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 7:45. No matinees Mondays and Wednesdays.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

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ALFRED de LIAGRE, JR., presents
ROLAND YOUNG
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A New Farce by STANLEY YOUNG
with NORMAN LLOYD & MARY SARGENT
Evs.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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EDDIE DOWLING presents
BILLIE BURKE
in
"THIS ROCK"
A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST
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PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE LAST 3 WEEKS
KATHARINE HEPBURN
with ELLIOTT NUGENT
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Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	3	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ⅜
Adams E .45e	10	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Addressog (1)	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
Air Reduct 1a	12	40¾	40	40	— ⅞
Alaska Juneau	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	38	¾	¾	¾	
Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Allegpf$3Oxw	18	7½	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	6	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
Alleg Lud (2e)	6	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ¼
Al Ch&Dye 6a	5	152	150½	152	
Allied St .15g	7	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	43	28¾	27½	28¾	
Amerada Pet 2	4	70½	70	70	— ¾
Am A Ch 1.20a	15	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Am Airl 1½e	12	53	52	53	+ ⅛
Am Bk N .10g	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch ¼e	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	6	33	32¾	32¾	
Am Cable & R	68	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Am Can (3)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	1	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ¾
Am Car & Fdy	31	29¼	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
Am C F pf 7	15	71¼	69¼	71	+1½
Am Ch&C (2)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Am Chicle(4a)	1	98	98	98	— ¼
AmCSug 2½e	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
AmCS6%pf6	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
Am Distill	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am & For Pow	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AmFP6p1.80e	1	44	44	44	
AmFP72.10e	11	51¾	48⅞	51	+1
Am & F P 2of	35	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Am H L pf (3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Am Home 2.40	4	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
Am Ice	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Interntl	1	5½	5½	5½	
Am Locomotive	11	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7e	4	14¼	13¼	14¼	— ¾
Am M&F .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
AmM&Met1½e	24	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Met (1a)	3	22½	22¼	22½	
Am News 1.80	1	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Am P&L $6pf	23	23	22	23	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5pf	34	19¾	18⅞	19⅝	
Am R&S(.30e)	29	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am R M .20g	16	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½	3	.8½	58	58½	
Am Sal R ⅜e	9	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅜
Am Ship B 3e	1	28¾	28⅛	28¾	
Am Smelt 2	14	39½	8⅝	39	— ½
Am Snuff .60g	1	41	41	41	
Am Stl F (2)	28	21¼	20½	21	— ¼
Am Stores ½g	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Sug 1⅓g	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	24	132⅛	130¾	132⅛	—1⅜
Am Tob (3)	4	48	47½	48	+ ½
Am Tob B (3)	8	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	1	142	141	141	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Am Visc ½g	18	34¾	33¾	34⅛	— ⅛
Am Water Wks	175	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅜
Am WW 1pf 6	1	60	60	60	
Am Woolen	3	4¾	4½	4¾	
Am Wool pf 8e	5	62½	62	62	— ½
Am Zinc L&S	68	5⅛	5⅛	5	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 5e	..	47	47	47	+1
Anaconda 2½e	32	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Anacon W 1¾e	1	26	26	26	
Anchor HGpf 5	1	112	112	112	+ ½
Armour Ill	24	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	4	52½	51½	51½	—1
Arm Ck 1.35e	4	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Artloom ⅓e	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds	14	7½	7	7⅛	— ¼
As D G 2 pf 7	1	66¾	66¼	66¾	+1¼
Associated In 2	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Atchison 1½g	54	48⅛	47¼	48	— ½
At T&SF pf 5	2	71	71	71	
Atl Coast (2e)	10	7½	7	7⅞	— ⅜
Atl Refin .70e	3	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
Atlas Corp 1½a	7	8	7¾	8	
AtlasPow 3½e	1	58	58	58	+1
Austin N pr A	2	35½	33	35½	+ ⅜
Avia Cp ⅛e	26	¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Baldwin Loc ct 1a	3	17⅞	17¼	17¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Bang & Ar pf	2	40¼	39¾	40	
Barber Asphalt	2	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Barker Br ½e	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
Barnsdall .60	58	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
Bayuk C 1½	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Beat Cream 1a	4	47⅞	24¾	25¾	— ¼
Beth Airc (2e)	5	15¾	15	15¾	
Ben Avia 33⅓e	13	.5	.4¾	.5	— ⅜
Benef IL 1½e	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	23	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Best Co 1.60a	3	25½	24¾	24¾	—1
Beth Stl (6)	26	59⅜	58¼	59	— ½
Bigelow-S (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Black-Dk 1.60	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Blaw-Kno .35e	13	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Boeing Air 1e	8	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Br 3e	5	44⅛	43½	44¼	+ ¼
Bon Ami A (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	
BonAmi B2½	1	41	41	41	+ ⅜
Bond Str 1.60	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	
Borden .30g	19	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60	10	28¼	28	28⅜	
Bridgep B (1)	8	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	18	22¾	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Bkly-Man Trar	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Bkly U Gas ⅓e	21	11¾	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
Brown Shoe(2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-E ⅓e	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
Budd Mfg pf	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
Budd Wh (1e)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Bullard 2½e	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
Bulova Wat 2	1	26	26	26	
Burl M 1.40a	3	22¾	22½	22¾	
Burl pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Burl pf (2½)	6	56⅜	56	56¾	— ¼
Briggs Mfg(2)	9	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
Burr Addl 60	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Bush Terminal	4	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
BushTBpf2¼e	3	28	27¼	28	+ ½
Butler B 60e	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
Butler pf 1½	1	21	21	21	—1
Butte Coa ¼e	6	½	⅜	½	
Byers (AM)	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	1	73	73	73	—1
Byron Jk 1¼e	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Calif Pk 1½	16	25¾	24½	25¾	+1
Callahan Z-Ld	15	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	17	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Camb Wy 1¾e	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
Canada Dr .60	6	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Canadian Pac	32	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Caro C&O (5)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	
CarpenSt12½e	4	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Carr-Gen .20a	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Case (J I) 7e	9	88	86	88	
Caterpil Tr (2)	9	41	40¾	41	
Celanese (2)	6	29	8⅝	28¾	— ⅜
Celanese 5pf 5	1	95½	95½	95½	
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121	121	121	+ ¼
Celotex Cp ½	38	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	1	81½	81¼	81¼	— ¼
Cent Ag 1½	4	18	17⅞	18	
Cent Fdy .10g	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Cent I Lpf4½	1	103½	103½	103½	+1
Cent RR NJ	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
Cerro de P (4)	13	34¾	34	34	— ⅜
Cert-teed Prod	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	3	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅛
ChamP&F pf 6	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio3a	27	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	5	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
Chi&EIA.59g	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
ChiGWpf1¼e	5	12	11¾	11⅞	
Chi Mail ½e	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Chi Pn T (2)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	21	69⅞	68¾	69½	+ ¾
Cityl&Fpf6½z	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
City Invest	1	32	32	32	
City Stores	10	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Climax 1.20a	6	41⅝	41	41½	
Cluett P 2¼e	6	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛
Coca Cola A 3	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Colgate P 1⅓a	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Collins & A	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Col & South	1	3	3	3	
Col&Sou 1 pf	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
Col F&I ¼g	4	15¾	15½	15½	
Col Br A 1½e	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
Col G&E .10e	75	2½	2¼	2⅜	
Col G&Epf$ 6	5	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ¼
Col G&E 5pf5		45¾	45¾	45¾	
Col Carb 4½e	2	83½	83¼	83½	+1½
Coml Credit 3	15	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
Coml C pf 4½	1	105	105	105	+ ½
Comm Inv Tr 3	12	32¼	31¾	32½	+ ⅜
Colum Pof2¾	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Colm Solv .60e	23	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
Com'th&South	106	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf	10	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consw Ed.35g	52	44¾	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
Conde N .40e	2	3	3	3	
Congol-N (1a)	8	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
Consol Aircraft	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
Cons Cig 1½e	5	12	11⅞	12	
ConsC prpf6½z	1	95	94½	95	+1¾
Cons Cop .45e	15	5⅛	5	5	
Cons Ed(1.60)	115	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Con Film Ind	17	¾	⅛	¾	
ConsF pf 1e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Consol Oil ½e	56	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½z	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
Container ¼g	15	18½	18¾	18½	
Cont Bak ½g	19	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	11	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅛
ContDiam .65e	16	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	41¾	41	41½	— ¼
Cont Mot .55e	53	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
Cont O Del (1)	51	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2e	6	21⅜	21½	21½	— ¼
Cop'weld S .80	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Cop'w pf 2½z	1	48	48	48	— ¼
CornEx(2.40)	2	37½	37	37½	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf7	1	177	177	177	+ ½
Coty Inc ⅛e	1	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Coty Interna'l	20	1	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	15	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
Crane cv pf 5	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
Cr of Wh ⅜g	5	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
Crosley (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Cr'wn C&S½e	11	21	20½	21	+ ¼
Crown Zel (1)	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Crucible Stl 2e	14	53	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅞
Cub-Am S ⅜e	5	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cuneo P pf4½z	1	102	102	102	
Curtis Publish	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Cur ppf1.60e	28	19	18¼	19	+ ½
Curtiss W (1e)	57	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2e	6	23¼	23½	23¾	
Cutler-H 1¼e	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
DavegaS (½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
Davison C .60e	10	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ¼
Decca Rec .60a	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Deere 1.35e	23	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	— ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	3	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Deisel 1½e	2	14½	14¼	14½	+1
Del & Hudson	9	10	9¾	10	— ¼
Del Lack&W	7	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Del Ed .30g	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1	1	20	19½	19½	— ½
Diam M pf 1½	2	59	58½	59	+ ¾
Diam T M 1e	1	90	90	90	
Dis C-S h2.22	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
Doehler D C 2	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Dome M h.40g	20	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	3	59¼	59	59¼	+ ⅛
DresserM 1⅓e	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
du Pont 4½ae	14	143½	142	142½	—1
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	
East Air Lines	18	32¼	31½	32	— ½
East Roll Mill	11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Eastman (5)	9	153	152½	153	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
El&Mus .06g	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
El Auto 2½e	7	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	7	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	88	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	2	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ¼
El P&L $7 pf	38	35⅜	33½	35⅜	+ ⅞
El Stor Bat 2	3	36	35½	36	+ ½
El Paso G 2.40	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
Eng Pub Serv	193	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ⅝
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
EPS 5½pf5½	2	65	64¾	65	+4
Eng PS $6pf 6	1	72½	72½	72½	
Erie RR (1e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1e	8	8¼	1⅛	8¼	
Erie RR pf A5	3	40	40	40	— ¼
EurekaVC .10e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Fairb Mor 1a	9	36	36	36	
Fajardo Sug 2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
Fed L&T 1¾e	4	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
Fed Light pf 6	1	92	92	92	+1
Fed Min & S 4	4	2	2	2	+ ⅜
Fed M T (.40)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Fed D St .45g	4	16⅜	16½	16½	— ½
Ferro Enam	3	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Firest Tr ⅜g	2	16⅜	16½	16½	— ½
First NSt 2½a	4	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
Flintkote .90e	11	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Florence 2	2	28	28	28	+ ⅜
Follansbee S pf	1	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	
Food Fair St 1	2	10	10	10	— ¼
Food Ma 1⅜ae	1	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	4	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
Francisco Sug	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Freeport S (2)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf 1 40	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Gabriel .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt ¼e	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20¼	20½	
Gar Wood ¼g	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gaylord C ⅓a	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am I .40e	3	7	7	7	— ¼
Gen Am Tr 2e	15	39¾	39	39¾	
Gen Bak .15g	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	18	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cable A	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
Gen C pf 13¼k	1	76	76	76	
Gen Elec 1.40	73	33¼	32½	33	— ⅜
Gen Foods.40g	6	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
Gen G & El A	20	2	2	2	
Gen G&E cvpf	1	105½	105½	105½	
Gen Motors (2)	77	46½	45⅞	46⅜	— ¼
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	127½	127½	127½	— ½
Gen O Ab .20e	21	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Gen O Ad A 3e	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gen Prec (1)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Gen Pr 1 .30a	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Gen Pub Serv	7	½	½	½	
Gen Ry S 1¾e	4	14½	14	14	— ½
Gen Refr 1.20e	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Gen Shoe ¼g	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	18	18	18	
Gen. Time pf6	1	108	108	108	
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
Gillette (.45e)	10	6	5⅞	6	
Gillette pf (5)	1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
Gimbel Bros	39	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Glidden .30g	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Gold&Stk T 6	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Goodrich (1e)	15	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	2	85¾	85½	85½	— ¼
Goodyr T ½g	18	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
Goth Hos ¼ae	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige	10	1	1	1	
Granby M .60	3	5	5⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Grand Union	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Granite C .35e	3	8¼	8	8¼	
Grant (1.40a)	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Grant pf (1)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Grt N 1 0 ct 2e	4	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
Gt N Ry pf 2e	11	23½	23⅛	23½	
Gt West Sug 2	2	25½	25¾	25¼	— ⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	140½	140½	140½	
Green HL (2a)	9	32½	31½	32½	+ ¼
Greyhound(1a)	9	15⅜	15	15⅜	
Greyh'd pf .55	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
GrumAirc1¼e	3	12	11¾	12	
Guantan Sugar	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	4	8	8¾	8	+4½
GulfMpf 2½ze	7	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
Hack Wat 1½	2	23	23	23	— ¼
Hamil W .80e	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Harb-W 1¾e	16	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Hat Cp pf 6½	1	88	88	88	
Hayes Mfg	3	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Helme 1¼g	3	59¼	59	59¼	+1¼
Hercules (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Hollander (1a)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Holland F (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Homestake	43	35⅜	34¼	35	+ ⅜
Hou-HerB.80e	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Household (4)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ¼
Houston Oil	4	4½	4½	4⅜	
Howe Snd 3a	3	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson B (h2)	9	22½	3	21½	
Hudson Motor	25	5¾	5½	5¾	
Hupp Motor	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent	12	⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Ill Cen L L 4	1	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Ill Cent pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Indian Refin	1	11½	11½	11½	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Tuesday	43.4	Prev day	43.3
Month ago	41.0	Year ago	38.1
'42-3 high	43.4	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Ind P&L .30g	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
Indus Rayon 2a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Inland St 4½e	2	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
Inspir Cop 1	4	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Insur ct (.20)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Inter C pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	
Interc'n R 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake ⅛ze	41	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
Int Harvest 2a	26	59⅛	57¾	59	— ¼
Int Harv pf 7	1	164¾	164¾	164¾	— ¼
Int Hydro El A	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Int Mer Marine	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Int Min'ls ⅛e	9	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
Int Mining	2	4	4	4	
Int Nick Can 2	59	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+ ¼
Int Paper Co	26	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	19	54	52⅞	53¾	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80	1	30¼	30	30¼	
Int Salt (2)	1	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ½
Int Silver pf 7	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	106	⅞	7	7⅜	
Int T&T for ct	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Int Dpt S ¼ag	1	10	10	10	
Intertype (1e)	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Island Cr C 2	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Jarvis WB.30g	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Jewel T 1.60	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Johns-M 2¼e	3	71¾	71¾	71½	
John-Man pf 7	1	126	126	126	— ¼
Jon&L St ½zg	7	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
Jones&L pfA 5	2	57⅜	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Kan City Sou	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Kaufman .10g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Kelsey H A 1½z	6	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Kelsey B ⅜ag	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott 3a	67	30	29½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
New York City Bonds			
36 3s 80	103½	103¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93¼	93¼	93¼
18 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	77	76¾	76¾
13 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	68½	68½	68½
19 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59½	58½	59½
1 Allie Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	82¼	82½	82¼
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104	104
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108?	108¼	108¼
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108	108	108
24 Am T & T 3s 56	109	108¾	109
11 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	67¾	67¾
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105	105½
5 AT&SF 4s 95	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Atdl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89⅞	89½	89⅞
25 A C Line cit 4s 52	78½	77¾	78½
26 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64	64½
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
51 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	63	62½	63
25 B&O 4s st A	36	35⅞	36
62 B&O 4s st C	39	38¼	38½
14 B&O 2000 st D	36	36	36
35 B&O 4s st F	36	35⅜	35⅝
83 B&O cv 4s st	27	26⅜	26¾
8 B&O 4s 48	62½	62	62⅛
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53⅜	53	53
46 B&O S W 50 st	43¾	43⅛	43¾
10 B&O T C 4s 50	48	47½	48
5 Bel TPa 5s 48 B	104	104	104
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
40 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44¾	44	44
36 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Bkly Un Fas 5s 50	86	86	86
5 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¾	114¾	114¾
21 Buf R&P 57 st	36¾	36¼	36¼
14 Buf C R&No 5s 34	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	15¾	14¾	15⅛
5 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
1 Can Sou 5s 62	82½	82½	82½
20 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113½	113½
3 Can Pac 5s254	98⅛	98¾	98½
61 Can Pac 4s perp	74⅜	74¼	74½
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	109⅝	109½	-09½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
26 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	38	36½	38
18 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	88	88	88
45 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	7⅞	7½	7⅞
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26	25½	26
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	41	41	41
52 Cen Pac 5s 60	59	58½	58¾
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89⅞	89¾	89¾
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	79½	79½	79½
50 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24½	23¼	24½
26 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22	21¾	21⅝
9 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	21½	21¼	21½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	119	119	119
2 C&O 1st 4s 89 RA&	105	105	105
1 C&O 3½s 96D	18½	17⅞	18½
32 Chi & Alton 3s 49	77	76⅞	77
16 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	69½	69¼	69½
2 CB&Q 4½s 78	88	87¾	87¾
22 CB&Q gen 4s 58	99	99	99
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	97	97
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	35	34¾	35
12 Chi & E Ill inc '97	40½	40½	40½
1 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	70	70	70
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	7¾	7½	7½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	20¾	20¼	20½
147 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5-	5⅛	5⅜
151 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	45½	45	45½
15 CM & SP 4½s '89E	45½	45	45
15 CM & SP gen 4s '89	24¾	24¼	24¾
5 Chi & NW rfg 4s 2037	37½	37⅛	37½
1 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	4½	4⅜	4⅜
85 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	24½	20	20
23 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24½	24½	24½
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	24½	24	24
14 Chi & NW 4s '87	36¼	36	36¼
15 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	36¼	36	36¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	34	34	34
7 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	33	33	33
88 CRI & P 4½s '52A	23½	22½	23½
104 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	6¼	6	6¼
13 CRI & P 4s '88	38	36⅞	38
75 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	34½	34	34½
253 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	21⅞	20¾	21⅞
16 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
1 Chi Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Chi & W In 4¼ds '62	99¾	99⅝	99¾
7 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	32¼	31⅝	32¼
38 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅞	50⅜	50¾
12 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68½	67¾	68
8 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	63⅜	64¼	63¼
27 Col&So 4½s 80	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91¼	91¼
8 ComlMack inc 69 ww	59¼	60	60
39 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 61	107¼	107	107
2 Con Edi cv 3½s 58	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
21 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	95	95
10 Cuba No Ry5½s 42 rct	27½	27	27
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97⅛
71 Del & Hud 4s 84	58	57½	57⅝
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	106¾	106¼	106¾
21 D&Rg 4½s 36	24½	23½	23½
3 D&RG 4s 36	23¾	23¼	23½
2 D&RG West 5s 55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
43 D&RG West 5s 78	20¼	19½	20¼
5 Des PlainesV 4½s 47	91	91	91
11 Det T Tun 4½s 61	87	86¾	86¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	71½	71¼	71½
14 Erie 4½s 2015	57½	57¼	57⅜
9 Erie 4s 95	95⅜	94¾	95½
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101⅞	101⅛
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	24½	24¼	24¼
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¼	98	98⅛
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
61 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
5 Gt Nor 4¼s 76 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87⅞	87¼	87¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109½	108⅞	109½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¼	100	100
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	80¼	80¼	80¼
28 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
15 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	58¼	58	58¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
17 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	94	94	94
2 Hocks V 4½s 99	128	128	128
54 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43¼	42¾	43¼
23 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51	50	50¼
45 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	23¼	22¾	23
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50½	50	50¼
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44	44⅛
2 Ill Cen-Litch 3s 51	65	65	65
8 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	62	62	62
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	52¼	52¼	52¼
9 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	66	66	66
10 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	62½	62½	62½
43 IC&CBL&NO 5s 63 A	50½	49¾	50
87 IC&CBL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45	45
3 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	26	26	26
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
121 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	10⅝	11¼
180 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31⅝	330	33⅓
62 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	30½	28½	30¼
106 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	30½	28⅜	30½
36 Int Hyd El cv 6s 44	46⅛	45¾	45¾
31 Int T&T 4½s 52	67½	67½	67½
26 Int T&T 5s 55	70½	70⅛	70¼
13 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2½	2½	2½
4 Jones&L'ghCt 3¼s 61	96½	96¼	96¼
41 KCFtS&M 4s 36	71½	71	71½
20 KC South 5s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 KC South 3s 50	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 KC South 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
50 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89¼	88½	88⅞
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	89⅜	89	89
5 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
10 LE&West 3s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	87	87	87
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	8½	8½	8½
8 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	45⅞	46
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39	39
33 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¼	34⅞	35
33 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33	33½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60	60	60
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99½	99½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86½	86½
5 Louis & N 3½s 50 st	104	104	104
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	51	51	51
3 McKehns & Rob 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 McKess&Rob 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
15 Mich Cen 4½s 79	62¼	62½	62⅛
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	49½	49½	49½
18 M S & L cn 5s 34 ct	12¾	12¼	12¼
9 M & St L rfg 5s 62	2¾	2¾	2¾
23 M & St L 4s 49	4	4	4
3 MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
18 MSP&SS M cn 4s 38	17½	17¼	17½
30 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	43¼	42½	42⅞
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¾	21¾	21¾
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	37½	37	37
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¾	43⅝	44¼
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	36½	36	36
187 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8¼	7¾	8
76 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	41⅜	40¾	41½
8 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	40½	40½	40½
168 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	41½	40½	41⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	40½	40½	40½
197 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41½	40¾	41½
2 Mo Pac 5 78 G ct	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
57 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41⅜	41	41
93 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41	40½	41¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	40½	40½	40½
173 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14¼	13⅜	14¼
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	49¼	48¾	49½
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105⅜	105⅝
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38½	38½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34⅜	34½
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	39¾
9 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
31 N Ori Term 4s 53	84½	84	84
8 NO Tex&M 5½s 5a	56¾	56¾	56¾
10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A ct	45½	45½	45½
18 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	46½	46	46½
16 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	53	52½	53
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44¼	44¼	44¼
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54⅜	54¾
61 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50	49¾	49⅞
33 NYC cn 4s '98	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
36 NYC cv 3¼s '52	72	71¾	71⅞
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81	80¾	80¾
20 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	74	73⅞	74
8 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	54¾	54¼	54¼
4 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	100½	100	100
9 NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 A	79⅞	79	79
78 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	67⅜	66¾	67
9 N Y Chi & StL 3½s '47	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	71	70½	70½
3 NY G El H&P 5s '48	117	117	117
10 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	68	68	68
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	63½	63½	63½
18 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	39⅝	39½	39½
1 NYNH&H cli 6s '40	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
23 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37½	37¼	37½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	9	9	9
6 NYNH&H 3½s '47	32¾	32⅝	32¾
23 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8⅜	8⅜	8½
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	9¾	9⅝	9¾
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅛	67½	67¾
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	74	74	74
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
15 Ogden&LGha 4s 48	13½	13½	13½
12 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107⅝	107¾
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	100	100
1 Pac G&E 3s 71	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
15 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac G&E 4s 65	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	70	70	70
20 Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	69	69	69
1 Pen Co 4s 52E	107½	107½	107½
5 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Pen P³⁄₄Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104
25 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92	92¼
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
12 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5 Pen RR 4s 48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
9 Pen RR 3½s 52	92½	92¼	92¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	77	77	77
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
7 Pere Marq 4s 56	70	69	70
35 Phila Co 4½s 61	99¾	99¼	99½
85 Phil El 2³⁄₄s 71	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9½	9½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	22¾	22½	22¾
5 Philip Morris 3s 62	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 PCC&StL 5s 70	107½	107½	107½
25 PCC&StL 4¼s 77	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	56	56	56
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	91	91	91
5 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109⅛
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97	97	97
10 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¼	79¾	80
6 Readg 4½s 97 B	80¼	79¾	79¾
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92	92	92
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
11 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	30¾	30¾	30¾
106 Rl Ark & La4½s34	25½	24	25⅜
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 StLIM&S4½sR&G 33	82¼	82¼	82¼
38 St L S F 5s 50 B	23⅜	22¾	23
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
186 St L S F 4½s 78	23¼	23¼	23¼
9 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	23	22¾	23
28 St L S F 4s 50 A	21½	21	21
15 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	20¾	20⅜	20¾
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30¼	30¼	30¼
33 St L SW 1st 4s 89	91½	90¾	91½
75 StP&SCStbL4½s 41	22⅜	20½	22⅜
1 StPE Gr Trk 4½s 47	7¼	7¼	7¼
91 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16½	16⅜	16⅜
5 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	15½	15½	15½
35 Sea AL 4s 50 st	32⅜	31½	32⅜
2 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
44 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16⅜	16	16⅜
13 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	17⅜	17	17
9 Shell Un 3½s 54	99¼	99	99¼
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108	108	108
60 So Pac Pow 6s 47	104	104	104
45 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56¾	56	56¼
105 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54½	53¾	54
77 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅝	55⅛	55½
83 So Pac 4s 55	79¼	78½	79¼
29 So Pac 4s 49	80	79	79¼
17 So Pac 3¾s 46	93⅝	95¼	95¼
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¾	57¼	57¼
19 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 South Ry 6½s 56	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	90½	90	90
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	95¼	94¾	95
89 South Ry gen 4s 56	71⅞	71½	71⅞
8 tSand Oil Cal 2³⁄₄s 66	103⅛	103	103⅜
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9 Stand Oil NJ 2³⁄₄s 53	104½	104½	104
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 T C I & RR 5s 51	121	121	121
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
15 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex Pac 5s 77B	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70	70
115 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26	25½	25⅝
16 Third Ave 4s 60	66	65½	65½
4 T St L & W 4s 50	95hm	95	95
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96¾	95⅞	96¾
8 Unite Drug 5s 53	99	98¾	99
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
5 Va&SW cn 5s 58	75½	75½	75½
28 Wabash 4¼s 91	36¼	36	36
13 Wabash 4s 81	46¼	45¾	46
6 Wabash 4s 71	86¾	86	86
10 Walwrth 4s 55	93	93	93
83 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	47¾	48¼
13 Westn Md 4s 52	92¼	92	92
26 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39½	39	39½
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	39	39	39
10 Western Un 5s 51	90½	90½	90½
43 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85½	85¾
6 Western Un 4½s 50	91	90	90¾
10 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101½	101½	101½
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Wis Cen 4s 49	49¾	49½	49¾
10 Wis Cen 4sS&D 36	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Wisc Pub Svc3¼s71	107	107	107
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	16	16	16
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Argentine 4½s '71	86	85	85
2 Australia 5½s '49	97	97	97
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	38	38	38
6 Buen A 3s '84	52½	52½	52½
3 Buen A 4³⁄₄s '77	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 Canada 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Canada 3s '68	100	100	100
8 Canada 3s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Canada 2½s '45	101	101	101
10 Chile Mtg Bk6s '62asd	20	20	20
4 Chile 7s 42 asd	21½	21½	21½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	21½	21½	21½
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
39 Colomb 3s 70	40½	40⅜	40⅜
52 Denmark 6s 52	56½	56½	56½
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	23½	23½	23½
4 Minas Ger 6½s 59	23½	23½	23½
2 Norway 6s 44	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 Norway 4½s 56	89	89	89
2 Nor Mun Bk 5s 70	80½	80½	80½
5 Panama 3¼s 95 A st	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Peru 7s 59	15½	15⅜	15½
7 Peru 1st26s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Poland 8s 50	19	19	19
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	21	21	21
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	66½	66½	66½
11 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	13	13	13
1 Silesia Prov4½s58asd	11½	11½	11½
34 Urug aj 3³⁄₄s4s4¼s79	68	68	68

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, 7,048,000; previous day, 13,469,100; previous day, 10,204,500; year ago, 8,279,300; two years ago, 8,197,425; Jan. 1 to date, 256,970,600; year ago, 200,999,200; two years ago, 216,217,225.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Harbor Ply Cp $2 conv pf	25c	..	2- 1	1-21
Pitt St 5½ pf 1stser	$4.12½	..	3- 1	2-15
Extra				
Meier & Frank Co. Inc	15c	..	1-29	1-22
Northern Ins Co (N. Y.)	$1	..	2-15	2- 5
Weill (Raphael) & Co	$6	..	1-28	1-22
Increased				
Aro Equip Corp	25c	..	3- 1	2-18
Irregular				
Atlantic Ref Co	15c	..	3-15	2-19
Galland Mercantile L Co	25c	..	2- 1	1-26
Initial				
Deep Rock Oil Corp	25c	..	2-15	2- 5
Regular				
Amer Paper Goods Co	60c	..	2- 1	1-21
Blue Ridge Corp $3 pf	75c	Q	3- 1	2-13
Case (J I) Co pf	$1.75	Q	3- 1	2-12
Charis Corp	15c	..	2-15	2- 5
Chicago Yel Cab Co Inc	25c	Q	3- 1	2-19
Crown C & S Co Ltd	50c	Q	2-15	1-30
Detroit Mich Stove pf	50	Q

Adams Confident Wings Can Take League Crown

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"If we can beat Canadiens in Montreal next Saturday while the Bruins are losing in Toronto, we're in."

It was Jolly Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings speaking and he was referring to the championship of the National Hockey League. His remarks came as he stood with one foot on a bench in the Detroit locker room last night, after his Wings had beaten the Bruins 5-3 for their first victory in Boston in five years.

"We are a better club than Boston, and certainly we are as good as Toronto," he declared. "Right now we are playing our best hockey of the season. We are rolling and if we can take that game Saturday, we should win the title."

Just as Happy

Adams, less ebullient than his players, but just as happy over toppling the Bruins, pointed out that most of the season the Wings had been hampered by injuries. "Sid Abel was not himself for six weeks because of a leg injury," he said, "and although he played the games, he never made a practice session. Don Grosso was playing for about the same length of time with a broken wrist, and off and on a player here and there would be sidelined. As a matter of fact, Joe Carveth and Connie Brown were both left home when we came here, but I expect Joe back for the Montreal game.

"With this victory tonight we are only one half a game behind the Bruins, and if we win in Montreal, while the Bruins are losing in Toronto, we take over the lead. If we do, we should keep it, although I expect it will be a pretty tight race right down to the finish."

Starred at Center

The Detroit manager, who used to star at center for Toronto Maple Leafs, said the Bruins' cause was undoubtedly hurt by the injury to Dit Clapper, which has kept the big fellow in civilian clothes for the past six games. "When he comes back (and it may be Saturday in Detroit), there may be a difference in the Boston fortunes. He is a pretty steadying influence."

Jack had plenty of time to talk, because for the first time this season his players were not hustling to catch the 11 p. m. train out of town. They stayed over for the 9 a. m. this morning. And also, for the first time in five years, he had something to talk about.

Over the Blue Line

The Wings jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first period last night, too much of an advantage for the Bruins to overcome . . . "We started too slowly," was Herb Cain's explanation . . . While Detroit was getting those three goals, the B's were having just three shots on Johnny Mowers . . . Wings outshot the home forces 36 to 25 . . . Hollett's solo dash for a score was the prettiest effort of the night . . . Buzz Boll scored twice to bring his season's total to 23 . . . He calls Mowers "cousin", for he has scored more on the leading N. H. L. goalie than any other forward . . . He has put nine past him.

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The crowd totaled 12,646, one of the largest of the season, which led Bruin Publicist Frank Ryan to quip, "They should have put the ban on pleasure driving earlier" . . . Buzz Boll surprised everyone in the house with his speed when he gave Abel a 10-foot lead on a breakaway and then caught him as he was going in alone on Brimsek . . . He saved the goal . . . Not a single penalty was called by Referee King Clancy.

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Trainer Win Green was back at his old stand after being absent since the first of the year . . . The B's practice at the Arena tomorrow noon, leave for Toronto Friday . . . Last night's game was one of the best the Wings have ever played here . . . They were really flying, both ways . . . Ed Franzeim, State junior golf champion in 1940, was a press box visitor before the game . . . He has been in the Army since December, is stationed at the Army Base here.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	12	6	40	129	121
Detroit	15	8	9	39	108	76
Toronto	16	11	4	36	146	97
Chicago	11	10	9	31	95	104
Montreal	10	15	7	27	107	130
New York	7	20	5	19	101	158

Result Jan. 26
Detroit 5, Boston 3.

Boudreau Thinks Cleveland Club May Win Pennant

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (AP)—Manager Lou Boudreau declares his Indians "are going to be the team to beat" in the American League this war year—which the Cleveland club's President Alva Bradley feels will see his home attendance hold even with last season.

These twin expressions, usually optimistic for their progenitors, popped up last night at a baseball writers' dinner honoring third Baseman Ken Keltner as the Tribe's most valuable player of 1942, a business which brought him a sleek movie camera and a flock of praise words.

"I won't say we will win the pennant—but we will be the team to beat in 1943," volunteered Boudreau, whose Indians barely lived up to his modest "first division" goal by finishing an undistinguished fourth in the last pennant chase.

He said catcher Buddy Rosar would fill a big gap in the Tribe lineup, less harassed by war than those of many other clubs, and predicted the recent New York Yankee "will be the top ranking catcher" in the loop. "Don't forget the St. Louis Browns—they're also going to be in the running with the Yanks and a couple of other clubs," Boudreau cautioned, but added, "if nothing unforeseen happens, we're going places."

Big boss Bradley, who can count the house with his eyes closed, compared the war years of 1917 and 1942, finding the Indians showed to about 480,000 customers each time. This dropped to 290,000 in the short season of 1918, "when our entire pay roll was $72,824, and that included such players as Tris Speaker, Jack Graney and Steve O'Neill."

Eisenstat's Duty

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians lost another player to the war effort today with the announcement by Pitcher Harry Eisenstat that he feels it his duty to keep his war production job for the duration.

Eisenstate is head of production clerks at the Weatherhead Co. here. He said he would consider resuming his baseball career if the war ended within a year.

Joins Braves

By a Staff Photographer
Vernon "Lefty" Gomez

Hub Notes

Remember MacFayden

Some local fans and critics, quick to criticise the Braves for purchasing the veteran Lefty Gomez, who last season appeared to be at the end of his pitching career with the Yankees, should recall the case of Danny MacFayden. Winner of only four games with the Yanks one year, Danny came home to the Braves the next and showed his appreciation to Bob Quinn by turning in 17 victories. Furthermore, he collected 14 more in each of the next two seasons.

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Gomez may not have the same stuff he threw plateward for the Yankees in his top years, but he has the control of all long-term hurlers and should make good use of the deep fences at Braves Field. Too, realizing that this may be his final chance to stay in the big leagues, the southpaw will work harder than ever this spring to get in shape.

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Two former Boston University football stars, Walter Williams of the Hub and Walter Rudziak of Chelsea, have completed officers' training at Quantico, Va., and have been commissioned 2nd Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. The boys were great admirers of Major Pat Hanley of the Marines and followed their former football coach into the service.

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Briefs . . . As the ball clubs won't be training in the South this winter, neither will Commissioner Landis. This will be the first year in 23 that he has missed the Everglade State . . . Henry Johnson, one-time Red Sox pitcher, will be back with Memphis this season. He was out last year with an injury . . . John "Putto" Murphy, who plays center on the B. C. hockey team, is leaving for the Army Air Corps . . . Rhode Island State beat Providence in a cage thriller last night, 56 to 54.

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West Point is entering the Millrose Games for the first time. Competing with the Cadets in a special mile relay will be the U. S. Naval Academy . . . Lowell Textile meets the University of New Hampshire in a basketball game at Durham tonight . . . A visiting sailor soccer team will be playing the Boston Celts in a benefit game Sunday . . . The Boston Yacht Club holds its annual meeting at the Rowes Wharf station this evening.

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Frank Ryan interrupted the third period of the Bruins-Detroit hockey game last night to read the news of the President's trip to French Morocco to the Garden crowd . . . If he serves no other purpose at Braves Field, Lefty Gomez will help Manager Casey Stengel keep the boys in go od humor. Gomez was regarded as one of the nimble wits of the American League while with the Yankees . . . The Quincy School Committee may reinstate interscholastic sports . . . The Boston Olympics left this noon for Philadelphia where they play the Eagles tonight.

Warmerdam Trains For Eastern Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Cornelius Warmerdam, the Piedmont, Calif., school teacher who firmly intends to vault 16 feet, plans to start his 1943 competitive campaign in the Millrose Games in New York Feb. 6. He's already topped 15ft. 7in.

Charles Hunter of the Olympic Club, coach of the world's indoor and outdoor pole vault champion, said today arrangements for Warmerdam's appearance in the eastern competition are practically complete.

Using a higher grip on a new pole, Warmerdam has begun training.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 26

East

Washington & Jefferson 44, West Virginia 42.
Loyola (Md.) 57, Catholic U. 53.
Brooklyn Coast Guard 60, Paterson T. 49.
Manhattan Beach Coast Guard 42, Arnold 27.
Ithaca College 59, Lockhaven 51.
Rhode Island State 56, Providence College 54.
Fort Monmouth 43, Fort Hancock 37.
Newark Engineering 52, Newark State T. 29.
Penn Military 68, Delaware 39.
Temple 60, Aberdeen Proving Grounds 48.
Indiana (Pa.) Tea. 49, St. Vincent 31.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Can Moe Berg Resist?

What a picnic Moe Berg would have in the approaching spring training campaign, rubbing elbows with college professors and their proteges!

Even while the Red Sox were conditioning under the old plan, barnstorming through the South and, later, touring the American League in search of pennants, the eminent Mr. Berg always found time to inhabit institutions of higher learning; or, in the absence of institutions, a library or two.

In fact, we wonder if the one-time Red Sox coach and catcher, now that he knows his former mates are training in the indoor cage at Tufts College, can resist resigning from his governmental post to come running—or walking, as was his pleasure—back to the Fenway family.

Right People

Mr. Berg would need no more than a couple of days to know every professor at Tufts by his first name. Being familiar with Moe, it wouldn't be at all surprising if he already knew them. He always made it his business to know the right people, in and out of baseball. Perhaps it is just as well the man no longer is connected with the Red Sox. Joe Cronin might have some difficulty luring him off the Tufts' campus, into the cage.

Were Berg in a Red Sox uniform, he undoubtedly would live with the Tom Dalys, if for no other reason than the Dalys have a home almost across the street from the Tufts cage. Moe could spend an hour or so with the club and the rest of the day in the college library, then walk across the road to the Daly mansion for a few hours sleep. The only person busier than Berg would be Mrs. Daly, who would need most of the day carting groceries home to satisfy the learned gentleman's appetite.

Room Mates

Mr. Daly long has been familiar with the Berg system. They once roomed together in the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, when the Red Sox trained in the sunny South. When Tom arose at a respectable hour, he had to tiptoe around the room, careful not to disturb Moe's slumber. In the afternoon, with practice over, Tom had to stay in the lobby so that his roomie could take a nap. Then, just when Daly had dropped off to sleep in the middle of the night, Berg would come in and turn on every light in the room.

Along with his constant clash of schedules, Daly further had to risk injury by dodging around and climbing over the Berg pile of newspapers, which rose daily, and which by the end of the training trip was often no more than a couple of feet from the ceiling. If Moe was unable to read them at Sarasota, he would toss them into one of the club trunks, much to the disgust of Johnny Orlando, and ship them to Boston, there to be devoured at a later date.

Well Informed

While Berg was traveling with the Red Sox, no man away from official Washington was better informed on world affairs. He read all of the leading writers in newspapers and books, listened to commentators via radio, and formed his own opinion. And often his opinion was closer to fact than those who were getting paid to express their views publicly.

Berg has been twice around the world—in fact, was in Berlin in 1933 when Adolf Hitler took power. Prior to the entry of the United States into the present war, and shortly thereafter, Moe predicted almost to the day some of the moves the Nazis made throughout Europe. Even while this country was still neutral, Berg said one afternoon at Fenway: "I have a lot of confidence in the Russian people, and if they fight, they'll show us one of the greatest war machines of all time."

Baseball was a vacation to Moe. "Isn't this wonderful?" he'd say with a grin. "Work three hours a day, travel around the country, live in the best hotels, meet the best people, and get paid for it."

Just about now, with big league clubs preparing for training, Berg is missing that vacation. Like salted peanuts, baseball is hard to let alone.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lon Stiner, coach of Oregon State's victorious Rose Bowl football team, given new contract with boost in salary.

Three Years Ago

Chuck Fenske defeated Glenn Cunningham in 4:10.3 mile at Prout Games in Boston.

Five Years Ago

U. S. tennis doubles team of Don Budge and Gene Mako defeated in semifinals of Australian national tourney by Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Cadets to Have Garden; MacArthur Knew Lobert

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Cadets at the North Carolina Navy Preflight School will get some of their exercise next summer cultivating a 14-acre victory garden under the guidance of Lieut. Commander Harvey Harman, the athletic director, and Ensign Warren Chivers, former Dartmouth ski star. . . And members of the Mid-Atlantic Greenkeepers Association recently were urged to coax golf club members to do the same thing by turning the courses into huge gardens. . . Chances are the golfers would find it easier than the aviation cadets . . . They've been delving into the soil with niblicks for a good many years. . . But any amateur gardener can tell you that hoeing corn and digging spuds is plenty of exercise and maybe the Navy has the right idea in listing it as "labor engineering."

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Just after the World Series, Hans Lobert and the Phils learned that one of his old West Point baseball pupils, Lieut. Col. Red Reeder, was heading for Australia, so he gave Red a letter to General Douglas MacArthur, who was superintendent of the Military Academy when Hans was coach. . . The other day Lobert got a reply from Reeder, telling how the letter had been presented by General Sutherland, brother-in-law of Bucky Harris. . . "For 25 minutes he (MacArthur) talked of football, baseball and you," Reeder said. "When it was time for me to leave, he got up and stood staring out a window. 'Red,' he said, 'you tell Hans Lobert that at night when the pressure is on and it's hard for me to go to sleep, I'm able to rest only by thinking of those days at West Point when I was superintendent and he was our jolly baseball coach.'"

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John P. McFarlane, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "The signing of Clark Shaughnessy as Pitt grid coach will mark the end of the Warner system of football in this, the territory where it attained its greatest eminence. Jock Sutherland followed the precepts of Pop Warner. Charley Bowser's methods were of the same school. So if anyone has any tears to shed over the passing of Warner football hereabouts, he may prepare to shed them now."

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Trackman Eulace Peacock does such a nifty job of putting Coast Guardsmen through the generally dull routine of calisthenics at Manhattan Beach that his class of about 400 broke out in a spontaneous cheer one day after a stiff 40-minute session . . . The committee to decide what kind of a baseball will be used in the majors this season hasn't reported yet, but Ed Barrow figures the clubs will pool their present supplies and have enough to carry them well into the season before they have to shift to the new one . . . Buffalo court cranks are so steamed up over the Niagara-Canisius basketball rivalry that they're importing Pat Kennedy and Matty Begovich from New York to referee Sunday's game.

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Ensign Phil Bucklew, former coach of the Columbus Bulls pro football team who says he has served on 10 ships since he joined the Navy, had one sunk under him during the invasion of Northern Africa. One of the sailors who pulled him out was another Columbus boy, Kenny Billingsley . . . Johnny Holota, who played a few games with the Detroit Red Wings while awaiting his Canadian Army call, has found that Army hockey can be just as tough as the big league brand. In his first game against the R. C. A. F. team he received two injuries as a result of boisterous body checks.

Bill Benswanger Gives His Bucs Some Home Work

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27 (AP)—A tip to all baseball players to start their spring training now was passed along today by Bill Benswanger, in ordering his Pittsburgh Pirates to start exercise at once—seven weeks before the formal workouts start.

The club President prescribed "as much limering-up work as possible in your home towns," inasmuch as the Grapefruit circuit workouts will be held in northern climes in this year of war.

Figuring the sun won't be as strong at the Pirates' new training grounds at Muncie, Ind., in March as it used to be at their Southern California quarters, Benswanger wrote the Bucs asking that:

1. Players living in the South do as much actual baseball playing or working out as possible outdoors.

2. Those in the North exercise as best they can prior to opening of training.

Reiser in Cavalry

JUNCTION CITY, Kan. (AP)—Pete Reiser, Brooklyn Dodgers outfielder who recently became a rookie on Uncle Sam's team, will receive his basic training at the Cavalry Replacement Training Center at Fort Riley.

Reiser arrived here and was started through his classification tests. He will receive his troop assignment by the end of the week.

Gowdy in It Again

CINCINNATI (AP)—Hank Gowdy, first major league ballplayer to enlist in military service during World War I, has been notified that he has been commissioned a Captain in the Army and to report next Saturday at Fort Benning, Ga.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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B	I	T		A	C	T		S	A	T				
		C		G	R	E	E	N		T				
B	E	L	L	E			N	O	O	S	E			
O			A				R			N				
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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone 33 Park Street
Montclair 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

PASSAIC

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6397, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

FEBRUARY SALE
FURNITURE, RUGS, BEDDING, etc.
Also Custom-made DRAPERIES, SLIP COVERS — BEDSPREADS, ACCESSORIES
DEAN ASA HAWLEY, Mgr., Interior Decorating Dept.
FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., Inc.
32-34 Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
Telephone Englewood 3-2900-1-2
Evenings Ridgewood 6-0694-J

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-0864
Delivery Service

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Memorial
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
68 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

Alfred HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Siever's Bakery
CONRAD WORTH, Prop.
117 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Rerse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

HERBOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats, Hats and Furnishings now in progress. Fine apparel at great savings!
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street Erie, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

HOT FOOD
Winter menus well planned and deliciously cooked.
Come for dinner or luncheon. Convenient to church, movies, and concerts.
KUM-UP-TU
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

HACKENSACK, N. J.

For Good Food—
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
Tel. Hack. 2-4690
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 65c

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Colony House
1235 LOCUST STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS, 75c, 4 to 8
Moderate Prices
Charming Atmosphere ★ Delicious Food
KINGSLEY 9786

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued from previous page)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.

FINAL CLEARANCE PRIOR TO INVENTORY SALE

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

REYNOLDS TILDEN
printer
Planned Printing for Economy
Printing Design for Advertising
ARDMORE 4476
28 Ardmore Arcade, Ardmore, Pa.

MAIN LINE—Haverford

? ? ? ? ?
THE ANSWER
GLADYS PAINE CORTRIGHT
Haverford, Pa.
CLOTHES FOR EVERY OCCASION
3 min. from station Ard. 6789

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.

RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1920
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

AN EMERALD CUT DIAMOND
of exquisite beauty, over three quarters of a carat, $400
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

READING

Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
Picture Framing Window Shades
226 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

EATON'S STATIONERY
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER

MOVE SAFELY
By
J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New For Sale
Storage—MORTON—SW. 676

UPPER DARBY

Fashionably Yours
Sport and Dress Coats
with Character
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

All. 7231 Blvd. 1188
BORYNACKS
Manufacturing Furriers
Special Reductions During January
7030 Terminal Square
Open Evenings

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

GERLACH'S
• WATCHES
• DIAMONDS
• JEWELRY
Skilled Repairing
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 75c
Grapefruit 5 for 25c
Pink Meats 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

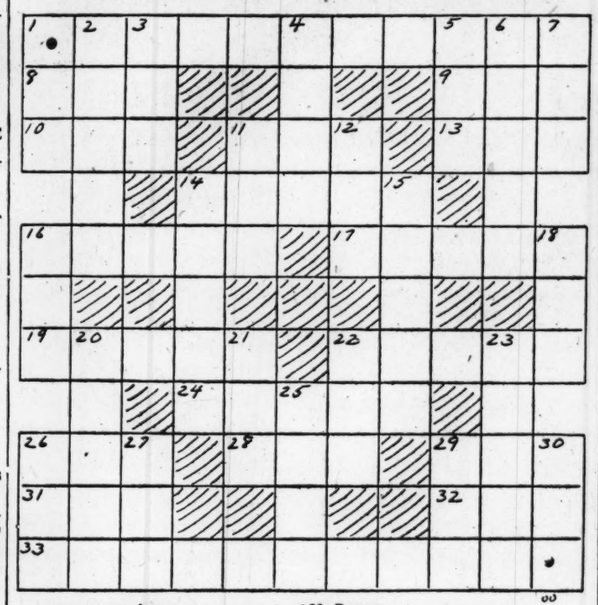
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the science or subject of bells?
8—What was first name of Rolvaag, Norwegian-American novelist?
9—What American poet was born in same year as Abraham Lincoln?
10—What is the metallic mouthpiece of a bridle?
11—If you emulated François Joseph Talma, would you act, run, or fly?
13—Perched.
14—What is the color of spring foliage?
16—What is first name of Miss Baker, American actress and singer?
17—What is a loop furnished with a running knot?
19—Violent gust of wind is what?
22—The "fine lady upon a white horse" had what on her fingers?
24—Where is Beyrouth?
26—Pronoun.
28—What is a measure of length?
29—Hail!
31—Past.
32—According to Tennyson, "sunlight drinketh" what?
33—Who wrote poem beginning: "Blow, blow, thou winter wind"?

Down

1—What is woody spike on an ear of maize?
2—What fictional heroine met a Mock Turtle?
3—Encountered.
4—What French seaport is a famous winter resort?
5—What Roman goddess was identified with the Greek Rhea?
6—What animal has been called "the cow of the poor" (pl.)?
7—Still.
11—Exist.
12—The Decalogue contains how many commandments?
14—A tisar is used in manufacture of what?
15—What is a water-raising wheel used in the Levant?
16—What is a very young calf called?
18—Being.
20—What character by Mrs. Browning was daughter of Florentine mother and austere English father?
21—Who was war-god in Norse mythology?
22—To free.
23—"God loveth a cheerful ——."
25—What is the rough, often scaly, exterior of bark?
26—Possesses.
27—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
29—What is a girl's name and also a city of Oklahoma?
30—Female sheep.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Words of Current Interest

Anthropomorphic — *An'-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* and *i* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long, third as in *orb*).

A nineteenth-century form; but the noun, "anthropomorphism," goes back to the middle of the eighteenth. Earlier still, a long adjective, "anthropomorphitical," and a corresponding noun, "anthropomorphitism," are current. Back in the sixteenth century a person who ascribes a human form to God is called an "anthropomorphite."

Gilboa (I Chron. 10:1)—*Gil-bo'-a* (*i* short, *o* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

The place where Saul meets defeat in conflict with the Philistines; and where, at the moment the battle goes against him, he destroys himself. Marked on Palestinian maps between the Jordan Valley and the sea. Streams flowing east to the Jordan or west to the Mediterranean have their source upon it.

Strong holds (II Cor. 10:4).

An adjective and noun translating a term in the original Greek that refers to a military position held by means of protecting devices. Tyndale renders the single Greek word with the two English words, "strong holds," and he is followed by Authorized. The Geneva Bible has "holds," only, without qualifier. A meaning given in the Oxford Dictionary for "hold" is, "a fortified place of defence." This use of the word runs in written English from the fourteenth century down into the nineteenth. In many cases it comes equivalent to "castle." In the passage, II Cor. 10:4, the American Standard Bible makes the two words of Tyndale and Authorized into one word, "strongholds." An American Translation has "fortresses."

Identities — *I-den'-ti-tiz* (first *i* long, *e* short, second *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, third short).

"Absolute or essential sameness," by one explanation of Oxford; and "personality," by another. Going in the sixteenth century; process of coinage irregular, but formed out of Latin pronoun and adjective, *idem*, "same." Special philosophical uses in the nineteenth century.

Immolation — *Im'-o-la'-shun* (*i* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"Sacrifice." Since sixteenth century in English. Implies offering up of something of extraordinary value, the act in many cases being by way of duty. In the compound, "self-immolation," the "self-" is explained by Oxford as an adverb, equivalent to the phrase, "of oneself." From Ciceronian Latin, *immolare*, "to sacrifice" (a victim); and the meaning, whether literally or figuratively, comes down.

Logos—*Log'-os* (both o's short).

This Greek word probably does not come into Christian use, as some critics hint, through the influence of the Alexandrian compiler of legendary and philosophical lore, Philo; more likely, being current in the Mediterranean world of the first century, A.D., it is taken over by the Evangelist, John, and adapted in his own way to his teaching. Oxford allows "Logos" to be self-explanatory and to take its meaning from context. Century gives as an equivalent, "the Divine Word." Webster's ventures to define: "The Word (that is, . . . the actually expressed will) of God."

Minutiae—*Mi-nu'-shi-e* (both *i*'s short, *u* long as in *cube*, *e* long).

By Webster's second choice, the first *i* may be pronounced long. A Latin plural; "precise details."

Soup and Parsley

Of the ten billion pounds of food to be dehydrated in the United States this year, housewives will probably get only a little dried soup and parsley.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Studio Less Than a Foot Square Was Used for Broadcasting?

A doll-sized soundproof room, ten inches high and ten inches square, was used for a broadcast of actual sounds produced by grasshoppers, crickets, centipedes, and spiders from the Bronx Zoo in New York City. A sensitive "mike" in this miniature studio picked up not only such full-volumed sounds as the cricket's chirp but the threshold-of-silence swish of the rhythmic movements of the legs of a centipede on parade.

How a Change of R. P. M. Decoded An Enemy Radio Message?

Most of us who have had a phonograph in the house have noted the weird changes in pitch and intelligibility which result when the machine begins to run down. This is because the record was cut at about 78 r. p. m. (revolutions per minute) and any change in rate distorts the reproduced sound.

British Intelligence once made a recording of a Berlin broadcast in an apparently senseless jargon which they naturally assumed to be a secret code.

After many vain attempts to decode the message, the phonograph on which the recording was being played was accidentally allowed to run down. As the r. p. m. dropped, the message suddenly became clear and plainly worded. The Berlin broadcast had been made from a record played at such a rapid rate that it became unintelligible.

What Nut Is Found in an "Apple"?

The cashew is a kidney-shaped nut which grows, pendant-fashion, on the "cashew apple." The cashew apple is seldom seen in America, but, though somewhat hard, it is edible and is consumed by the natives in the West Indies and other tropical countries where the tree is cultivated.

The cashew nut may be eaten raw, roasted, or pickled. The nut also is used in the manufacture of oil, ink, dyes, mucilage, cosmetics, etc., and the tree yields a gum, similar to gum arabic, used as a varnish base.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Wide World Photos

Voluntary Fuel and Power Rationing in Britain

Responding to a country-wide campaign urging Britons to cut consumption of coal, gas, and electricity to provide more fuel and power for the fighting forces and war production, voluntary rationing of lights, fires, and baths already has produced important savings, according to the British Government. Official rationing has been opposed on the grounds that it would take a tremendous army of civil servants to make it work. The Government uses an intensive propaganda drive to get the Britons to ration themselves. A few of the rationing methods are illustrated above. Upper Left: A notice beside an elevator in a London office building urges employees to walk instead of ride. Center: Mrs. Eddie Worth, an English housewife, uses wood for heating purposes rather than the customary coal. Right: This home-owner cuts electricity consumption one third in the living room of his home by removing one bulb from the three-bulb fixture.

In Lighter Vein

What's the Use?

A bachelor, whose landlady was supposed to mend his clothes, grew tired of finding his pyjamas always without buttons.

In despair he pierced the lid of a cocoa tin and sewed it to his pyjama jacket as a hint.

When the jacket was returned, he found the lid still there, and opposite it a buttonhole of equal size! —Exchange.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: An Ohio man rolled a pumpkin along a highway to see how far it would roll before it wore out. The distance was 85 miles. If our bump of curiosity were as large as his, we'd have it amputated.

Detroit News: The Ruml Plan, in brief, is that your Uncle Sam will have first crack on payday, before the wife, even.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked.—I JOHN 2:6

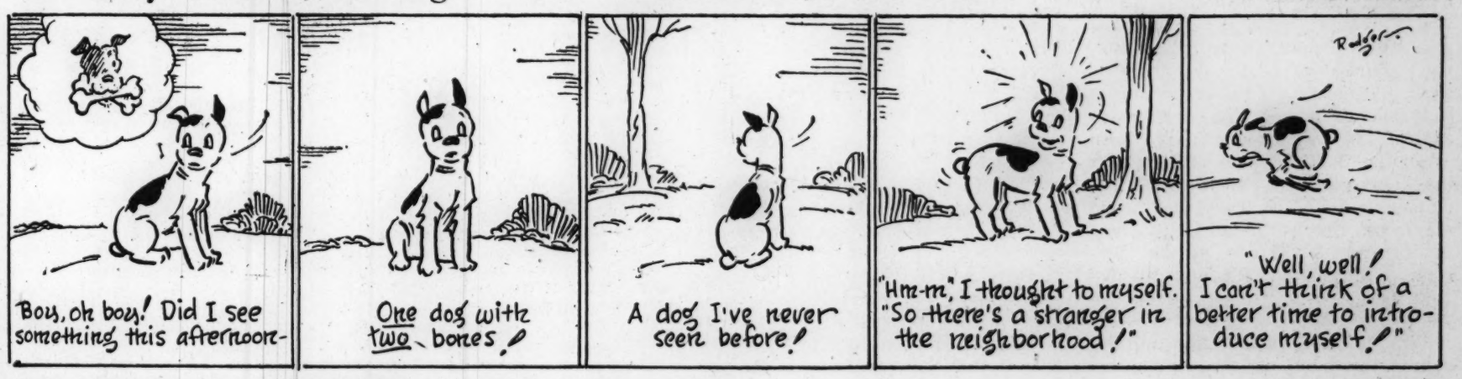
NEWS-ITEM — CALLING NAMES DOES NO GOOD — IT'S A SIGN OF WEAKNESS

THOSE DIRTY BRUTAL NAZIS - THOSE CRUEL BEASTS - THOSE ---
-AND THOSE MONKEY-FACED, BUCK-TEETH JAPRATS
-AND THAT FAT SAP- THAT LOW LIFE MUSSOLINI - THAT ---
LISTEN, BUDDY, DON'T WASTE YOUR ENERGY CALLING NAMES -NAMES WON'T HURT THEM - THEY CAN'T EVEN HEAR YOU
IF YOU REALLY WANT TO BEAT THE AXIS, GET IN AND FIGHT OR ELSE BUY MORE OF THESE SO WE CAN
WAR BONDS & STAMPS SOLD HERE
L.F. VAN GELN

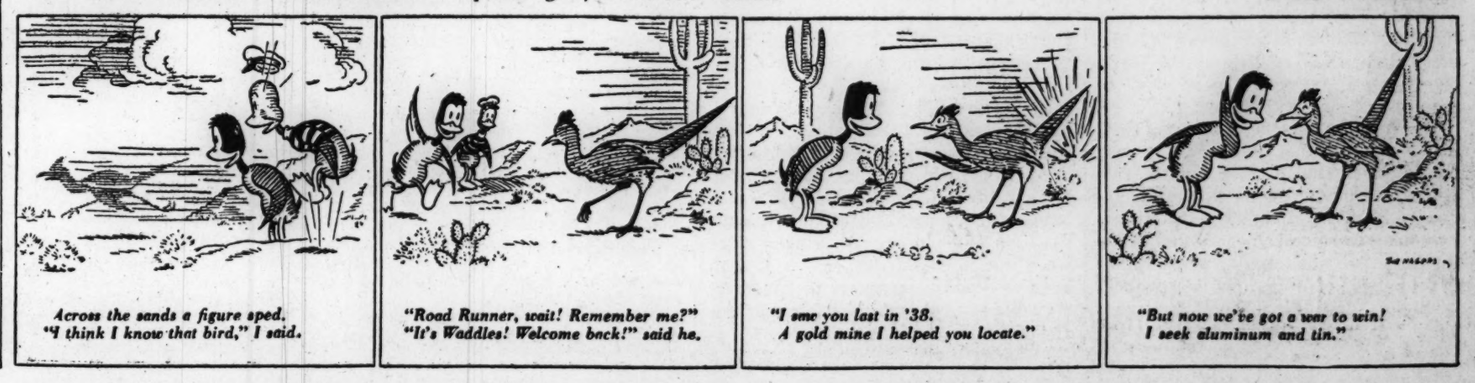
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe He Has a Government Contract* — By Le Pelley

HOW'S THE GASOLINE BUSINESS MR. MULLIGAN ??
ARE YOU KIDDING ??
BLUE GULFSHELL
AS FAR AS ONE CAN LOOK — NO CARS — WHY WHEN MY BROTHER COMES IN ONCE A WEEK FOR HIS THREE GALLONS, HE MAKES ME SQUEEZE THE HOSE !! WHERE EVER ANYONE GOES HE HAS TO WALK !!
GUESS I'LL GO DOWN AND SEE HOW BUSINESS IS WITH THE SHOEMAKER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, I Couldn't Think of a Better Time!* — By Rodgers


Boy, oh boy! Did I see something this afternoon-
One dog with two bones!
A dog I've never seen before!
"Hm-m," I thought to myself. "So there's a stranger in the neighborhood!"
"Well, well! I can't think of a better time to introduce myself!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Speaking of Precious Metals* — By The Hagers



Across the sands a figure sped.
"I think I know that bird," I said.

"Road Runner, wait! Remember me?"
"It's Waddles! Welcome back!" said he.

"I saw you last in '38.
A gold mine I helped you locate."

"But now we've got a war to win!
I seek aluminum and tin."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Unconditional Surrender"

The peoples of the United Nations want more light on the Casablanca Conference. No trumpeted meeting of Hitler and Mussolini ever offered so much drama, color and potential meaning. Britons and Americans are cheered by the evidence of detailed and harmonious consultation by their military leaders. Yet they are wondering just what the other effects will be.

This business of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill flying secretly across the seas and talking together for ten days almost on the edge of the North African battlefields; of Britain's and America's key military and naval leaders concerting their plans "theater by theater" to keep the initiative and bring the Axis Powers to "unconditional surrender," of Generals Giraud and de Gaulle shaking hands and issuing a joint statement—all this builds up a spectacle which cannot be hid even from the people of Europe.

That it was meant to strike a psychological blow in the Allies' political warfare is indicated by Mr. Roosevelt's assurance that the purpose is to destroy the philosophy of aggression, not the people of Europe. The reiterated insistence on "unconditional surrender" appears to be a warning to Axis peoples that fighting on will not win an easier peace.

For Americans, the President's breaking of precedent—the first Executive to fly, the first to step outside American borders in wartime and the first to visit a battlefront since Lincoln—has special interest. Recalling the furor when President Wilson went to Europe, some observers have expected an explosion over Mr. Roosevelt's venturing to fly over the ocean and almost to the front lines. But we hardly expect any Senator to declare solemnly that Africa's influence on the Executive "might endanger the Nation's security" or any Congressman to offer a resolution calling upon the Vice-President to assume the Presidency.

Most Americans will be glad to have the President make any imaginative move that will help to win the war. The precautions taken and the relative safety of flying today reduced the risks to reasonable proportions. But Americans, even though captured by the drama of Casablanca, will look for solid accomplishments to flow from it. They can see the propaganda value, they are ready to believe that vital military decisions were reached, they will hope that the Giraud-de Gaulle meeting presages unity in French Africa, but they would like more evidence that something beyond a new British-American war plan was set in motion at this spectacular meeting.

Burying the Bone of Contention

Agreement between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud at Casablanca must have been reached primarily through all-round recognition that, without United Nations victory, Frenchmen can have little over which to disagree. Which French factions shall control France is an academic question while Hitler controls France. Yet that question has obsessed Frenchmen and others in London, Washington and Africa, to the detriment of United Nations understanding.

The meeting of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on French African soil—with an agenda including questions of much broader significance than could be attached to French factionalism—has put the North African situation in proper perspective. But it has also shattered any pretense that American and British forces there are mere "guests." They represent control—political as well as military—with concomitant responsibilities. The questions arising from this fact find no answers, however, in official declarations.

Though "statesmen never tell" all that goes on behind closed doors, and reports so far are sketchy in the extreme, it is safe to assume that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill agreed absolutely on the necessity of preserving for the French people the right to choose their own leaders after the war. A course of action which would hinder vested political interests from growing out of temporary arrangements, and avoid prejudicing the popular choice, may well have been indicated by the American and British leaders.

Firm agreement to favor no faction in dispute removes the prize for which French factions contended—namely, British and/or American support. Up to the moment it had seemed that Britain favored the de Gaullists, while the United States had already become involved with followers of Darlan and General Giraud. And public misconception had somehow attached the label of liberalism to the de Gaullists and of conservatism to the authorities under General Giraud's military protection. The lines thus drawn produced an illusion of a simple two-way cleavage among Frenchmen, and of a basic difference between British and American attitudes.

The meeting at Casablanca has modified the relationship all around: General de Gaulle has come nearer to receiving recognition from the United States than heretofore, and Britain has recognized General Giraud's position in the scheme of French unity. This is not to say that day-to-day decisions will not involve frictions among ambitious French leaders, and further discussion by London and Washington. Nor does it answer Mr. Willkie's demand for a "straightforward policy" on North Africa. No official statement has yet described any important specific steps taken at Casablanca toward French unity.

Toward a "Big Four"?

The Casablanca Conference was much more than a good show. The fact that some expectations had been built up which were not fulfilled and that its military decisions must remain secret should not lead to the supposition that this meeting had more bark than bite.

It was primarily a council of war, with military and naval plans predominant. Cleaning up North Africa was a natural beginning point. The place and personnel for an Allied landing in Europe must have been high on the list of decisions. Better pooling of supplies and a co-ordinated offensive against the U-boats must have been other topics. The locale of the talks inevitably injected the subject of equipping a French army, navy, and air force. How to help China—now getting only 3 per cent of the lend-lease billions—and Russia was discussed.

We may rightfully expect this conference to have even larger military results than that of last summer between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, when the African offensive was charted. The official statement that "nothing like this prolonged discussion between two allies has ever taken place before" covers a good deal of ground, but may be justified.

The conference was basically a British-American show, a council of war not of the United Nations but of "two allies." We have urged a closer association of Russia and China with British-American war plans. Indeed, we believe that an even wider sharing of war plans in some form of United Nations council, is highly desirable. There is urgent need for more closely co-ordinating military measures as the Allies move on to the offensive, and it is time that economic and reconstruction agencies were set up representing all the United Nations. Indeed, the more symbols for international allegiance and the more machinery of international action developed now, the better will be the hope of holding the peace.

The President and Prime Minister tried to get Mr. Stalin to join them, even offering to meet him "considerably farther east," perhaps at Cairo. Furthermore, they kept both the Russian leader and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek advised of their plans. We should recognize that for closer co-operation some steps will depend on the Russians and Chinese.

Moreover, the primary importance of effective British-American military co-operation should not be forgotten. With it, there will be opportunity to solve most of the other problems; indeed, many of the tangles will fall apart. Without it, few could see any prospect for a United Nations victory in the war or the peace. This is not a Churchill-Roosevelt war, but good understanding between the British and American peoples and teamwork between their governments form the keystone of the United Nations arch.

In London, Mr. Anthony Eden declared a few days ago that negotiations for the setting up of a United Nations Council were in progress. Although no reports of the Casablanca conference indicate the subject came up there, we shall continue to hope that some steps were initiated and that we shall soon hear of definite measures to construct a visible symbol and workable machinery of United Nations unity.

Our Readers Say—

A Soldier Votes for a National University

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Roger Babson, in his lucid, penetrating article headed "Vital Postwar Problems Seen Work for All," mentions plans he has heard discussed to turn some of the government buildings, now full of clerks, into a mammoth national university for soldiers returning from the war. Speculating on the probable success of such plans, Mr. Babson states that they ". . . will be fought bitterly both by the old-line endowed colleges . . . and also by the State universities which have great political influence. . . . My own guess is that the decision will be made, not by those who have desk jobs of any kind, but by those who are now risking their lives for us in the four quarters of the globe."

May I, as a soldier, cast my ballot—although perhaps prematurely—in behalf of the national university?

When this international impingement is ended, any money I may have managed to save will be needed to effect my readjustment to the civilian world. This readjustment, I imagine, will manage to absorb most of the savings of the ex-serviceman. Very few will possess the tuition fees necessary to the furtherance of their higher education by the currently established institutions.

The idea of federalized education may not appeal to all, but the truth of the matter is that the soldiers are giving their country two or three years of their lives. Is a reasonably-priced cultural education too much to ask in payment of this sacrifice?

Pfc. JUSTIN L. GILBERT
Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

"Solidarity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is to express my sincere appreciation for what has been done by The Christian Science Monitor to help cement the bonds of unity between Britain and the United States. It would seem that upon this unity much depends. Indeed, if it be a spiritual one, it might usher in the time when wars shall cease—when ploughshares shall be broken into pruning hooks—when the quality of co-operation will make for the universal brotherhood of man, a brotherhood envisaged by seer and prophet.

It would seem as though something like that is in the making now, even though we of the finite eyes see only "chaos and old night"—see only dimly the coming of universal humanity. It was Churchill who said: "We must be a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and pattern is being worked out here below for which we have the honor to be the humble and faithful servants."

Yes, amidst "wars and rumors of wars" it would seem that a perfect pattern of peace is being worked out. It is even possible that the Pan American Conference, at which time we heard the word "solidarity" used so often, might have traced a part of that pattern that will make toward the establishment of universal peace.

MISS LOTTIE HUMPHREYVILLE
Newark, Ohio

"Excess of Pedantry"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your splendid Down-the-Middle-of-the-Road article, "Once Upon a Time," the best I have read in a long time, suggests a question.

Isn't the world suffering from an excess of pedantry? Military caste systems seem to have been eliminated in 1919. The modern soldier isn't a proud martinet; he is a skilled State servant. Leadership seems to have passed into the hands of people who want to run nations as schools used to be run. Everybody must conform to a certain pattern, fit the bed of Procrustes.

Boston — CHARLES E. JOHNSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Passing Some New Ammunition

The Things He'd Want to Know

The minute we heard that Bill was a prisoner, most of us in our small town hurried to his mother. That's the way it is in a small town.

Bill's mother was out in the barn, helping a cow to "birth" a wobbly-legged calf. No, she didn't want anything, she said. They told her she could get a letter through to Bill soon. Yes, he'd stand it all right, she thought. Her boys stood things without much to-do about it, she noticed. Got it from their father mostly, she thought.

But I watched that woman's face, and I knew better. It was not all from his father. Much of Bill's courage came from that gaunt woman standing there tending to the simple, everyday, age-old problem of birth. No tears in her eyes, but on her face the terrible, strained and yet curiously peaceful look of the brave who have struggled with sorrow and are not afraid of it any more.

She'd write Bill, she said. She wanted to tell him that his cow had calved, and that the boys had cleared the new ground and put cane in the bottom land. Those were the things he'd want to know, the little things that had been woven into the fabric of his life. She knew, with an ancient wisdom, that these were the things that would help Bill: the knowing that the way of life he fought for was safe, and going on, like a river running forever to the old, old sea, in spite of storm and earthquake.

* * *

And suddenly I knew how right she was. That letter she would write, with fingers gnarled and cramped with the churning and the milking and the picking of butterbeans in the garden, would be a renewing of Bill's covenant with life, a re-affirmation of all that his childhood had meant, for out of that childhood with its simple things, its facing up to realities, the dignity of its work, and the shining beauty of its dreams, had come the courage to face what he was facing now.

He would be remembering the pink mist of peach blossoms in the spring, and the new creak of his dad's Sunday shoes going to the little white church on Sunday, the willow tree hanging over the pasture spring, and the way the wagon wheels cut into the white sand when the horses turned into the gate, his sister's playing on the old organ, the night sound of crickets and cows lowing to be milked, and his father saying grace for food. He would be remembering the whole way of life back home, and its preciousness. And holding on to those memories would give him courage in the darkness, and a bright flaming anger at those who would destroy his way of life.

* * *

I came home to my own children. And I highly resolved that now, in the days of their childhood, I would see to their building strong the structure of memories. I want them to remember that in our little house we tried to be kind to one another, that we knew the dignity of hard work, and the silver sound of laughter and the rightness of respecting one another's privacy, and the importance of belonging to one another, and living the days as well as we could. For I know now that the gentle, patient courage, and the fierce loyalty to their way of life of all the Bills we know is born of a lot of memories of leisurely years and simple ways of living.

From the shine of quiet, radiant yesterdays Bill carries a gleaming memory to light his way in the present darkness. So may my own children, if ever the need come.

BERNICE BROWN MCCULLAR

The Wide Horizon

California and the New Pacific

By Kinmis Hartley Hendrick

California is largely made up of people who, themselves or their ancestors, have felt the call to look West. But now, doubtless for the first time genuinely, they are learning what this really means. The era of the New Pacific is approaching, and California may well turn out to be, if not its actual capital, at least its patron.

But the matter of assuming this role is not simple. A war has to be won. And so does a peace. California shares responsibility with the whole United States and all of the United Nations in this task. Merely having vast resources and gargantuan new industries does not guarantee its future. Tokyo could—or would if it could—make California nothing but its backyard garden.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah has lately been pointing out to California people some of their responsibilities toward the future. He speaks as a man who knows the Japanese and their language and has lived among them as a missionary. He speaks as a scholar of some distinction. He speaks as an ardent exponent of representative government as illustrated in the United States Congress, where he has served in the upper house since 1933. He speaks as a man compelled by vision to suit the Golden Rule to world affairs by phrasing it thus: "We must treat other nations as we would like to be treated."

The thing that Californians, along with other Americans, must do, in his opinion, is to fight the war in the Pacific until the Japanese generals are unmistakably licked. Even though the practice sounds old-fashioned perhaps, they have got to be brought to the place of surrendering their swords. The mistake made with Germany after the last war, of letting an army return confident that it had been bested by circumstances and not military defeat, cannot be allowed again.

Another essential, doubtless needing more emphasis right now, is the composing of differences between the four major United Nations. Certain matters should be settled before peace comes, else the peace table may find them warring among themselves. Such matters as these: Russia's postwar intentions. Britain's role, whether it is as empire or commonwealth. The Jewish homeland. Philippine independence.

Have we thought these things through? Senator Thomas says we must, for he asserts the Congress is still the policy-making body of the United States. The Congress seems turbulent at times, he admits, and precisely because it is made up of people like you and your neighbors who have ideals and opinions and arguments. Fundamentally, the Congress represents the Nation.

If the United Nations are spurred by their own people to carry on an honest-to-goodness war to win international peace, today's events can carry us far forward toward the inevitable integration of the globe. The Senator feels that problems like proposed total exclusion of Japanese from America, urged in California by the American Legion, need time, matured convictions, and research for their settlement. His own persuasion appears to be that discrimination against any group makes the discriminator victim in the end.

"We don't want to be afraid of liberty for other people," Senator Thomas urges. Liberty is lost, he believes, through selfishness. It is selfishness that lost it in the case of the French, he holds, and it is unselfishness on their part now that is winning it back for them.

* * *

Senator Thomas, in addresses before the recent Institute of World Affairs at Riverside and a meeting of Town Hall in Los Angeles, has come out plainly as a champion of world federation. He has also thrown interesting light on the problem of Japanese myth-born war ideology by calling it apostate—not germane, that is, to the genuine cultural development of the Nipponese. He expects their defeat to drive them to a humility in which they will recollect the legitimate aims of their idealists and statesmen.

At any rate, the war has brought the culmination of two great revolutions—the Russian and the Chinese—and a social revolution in India has got to reach its culmination. This means, Senator Thomas predicts, that a billion people are on the verge of what we call prosperity. After the war California faces in the New Pacific a world of promise such as contemporary vision hardly dares describe.

The Bookshelf

The Connecticut Wits

The Connecticut Wits are more popularly known as the Hartford Wits because most of them lived at some time in the capital city on the Connecticut River. They might more properly have been called the Yale Wits, for they derived the direction of their thought largely from Yale, either in inspiration or in revolt. Leon Howard gives them and his book the more inclusive title, THE CONNECTICUT WITS (Chicago: Chicago Press. $4.50).

Professor Howard has limited his discussion to four of these writers—John Trumbull, David Humphreys, and Joel Barlow, who were among the "Wicked Wits" of Hartford, perpetrators of the satiric "Anarchiad," and Timothy Dwight, famous president of Yale and upholder of New England orthodoxy. The author has grouped these four together, apart from Lemuel Hopkins, M. F. Cogswell, E. H. Smith, Theodore and Nathaniel Dwight, and Richard Alsop, because, although all of them were associated in social and intellectual intercourse, there was between the older and younger groups the difference between a prewar and a postwar generation. The background and formative influence of the older men were pre-Revolutionary.

* * *

The best chapter in Professor Howard's book is the last one. There he evaluates the work of these men in relation to American literature and thought. In certain ways they were forerunners of greater poets. Dwight and Barlow attempted philosophical poems while Wordsworth was still a schoolboy; Humphreys anticipated Keats in the use of lively images, and Barlow was an enthusiast for French republicanism twenty years ahead of Shelley. Emerson and Whitman could have found something congenial in their writings, if they had cared to look. The trouble was that though the four had talent, they had not genius. Though they wanted to write, they wanted more to make a living, and thought of writing as something for their spare time.

The best reason for studying the Connecticut Wits, says the author, is to get a light on an age which was to have an extraordinary influence upon the future. They wanted to blaze new trails. What they really did was to help fix a sense of direction.

* * *

The chapters that lead to this conclusion are too often heavy, though brightened by flashes of insight and humor that make the reader feel that the author could write more brilliantly than he does. They show much research in the origins of the thinking of these eighteenth-century writers and in their life history. Theirs was a time when an American could become anything. Dwight and Humphreys were conservative federalists, Barlow was a radical, Trumbull was a satirist of his times who early gave up writing because it got him into too much trouble.

"They made laws, preached sermons, fought battles, . . . taught school, pleaded cases, passed judgments, negotiated treaties, manufactured goods, farmed land, bred livestock, speculated in real estate, promoted colonization, . . . founded missionary societies, kept shop, and directed banks. They ranged from Africa to Russia, from Virginia to the Vermont and Michigan borders." Judge Trumbull, President Dwight, the Honorable David Humphreys, diplomat and wool-manufacturer, Joel Barlow, citizen of the world, represent the ambitions of many Americans of their time, but they could not be "spare-time Miltons or Popes."

Barrett Wendell, a Harvard man if ever there was one, has told a story about the Wits: that a Harvard graduate once called them the only considerable literary efflorescence of Yale. Whereupon a Yale graduate retorted that when they were writing no Harvard man had written anything half so good. In that connection Professor Howard's chapter, "Yale College, 1762-78," ought to be read. As for the Wits, apparently the wittiest things they wrote were the things they never ventured to have published.

Leon Howard is Associate Professor of English at Northwestern University.

W. K. R.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

"Not Fear at All"

A man shall and must be valiant; he must march forward, and quit himself like a man, trusting imperturbably in the appointment and CHOICE of the upper Powers; and, on the whole, not fear at all. Now and always the completeness of his victory over fear will determine how much of a man he is. —CARLYLE in "Heroes and Hero-Worship."

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